Morning Oregonian.

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RAILROADS.

& California R.R. Co.

er Oct 11th, 1880 trains will run as follows
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Eastside Division.
PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.
Mail Train
AVE ARRIVE
7:30 A.M. | Roseburg 7:00 P.M.
5:00 A.M. | Portland 4:25 P.M.
Albany Express Train
AVE ARRIVE
4:00 P.M. | Lebanon 9:25 P.M.
4:45 A.M. | Portland 10:05 A.M.
Freight Trains
AVE ARRIVE
6:15 A.M. | Junction 6:00 P.M.
5:45 A.M. | Portland 5:25 P.M.
n and California Railroad Ferry makes connections with all regular trains on Eastside Division
Westside Division.
PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.
Mail Train
AVE ARRIVE
8:00 A.M. | Corvallis 3:00 P.M.
8:20 A.M. | Portland 3:20 P.M.
ections made at Roseburg with Stages of the and Oregon Stage Co.
sale to all the principal points in California East, at Company's office,
and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.
ll be charged on freight remaining at Company's house over twenty-four hours.
ll not be received for shipment after on Eastside Division, and 4 o'clock P.M. Division.
BRANDT, Gen'l Supt.
ERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

ian Railway Company,
LIMITED.
, Dallas and Sheridan.
PASSENGERS
places and intermediate points will
ptember, leave Morrison street wharf
DAILY AT 8 A. M.,
City of Salem, Ohio or City of Quincy.
WILLIAM REID, General Manager.
er. 1880.

EGONIAN RAILWAY CO.
ed for Depot Buildings at Portland.
IPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO RE fers for the construction of a Wharf in length on the Willamette river, to its depot grounds at the Public Levee, th's sawmill and Jefferson street; also and certain other buildings to be en.
must be completed within six months day of January next, 1881, and all bids d with the Chief Engineer on the day ticulars, with plans and specifications, ed from ALFRED F. SEARS, Chief Engineer.
REID,
sident and General Manager.

rn Pacific Railroad
PACIFIC DIVISION.
ALAMA TO TACOMA,
AND
OMA TO WILKESON,
(Coal Mines.)
Y LINE TRAINS
Y, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
A. M. Tacoma P. M.
A. M. Kalama P. M.
Hop Road Trains.
A. M. Wilkeson A. M.
P. M. Tacoma P. M.
CONNECTIONS
with Pacific Mail Steamships San Francisco, and with Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and Sound,
with Stage for Steilacoom,
with O. & T. R. R. for Olympia,
with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for points on Columbia River;
on Wednesday and Saturday steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria Westminster and Fraser River.
Principal Offices and at the Office of the O. S. N. Co. Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, steamships from Tacoma P. C. S. S. Co's steamships San Francisco.
ckets to Portland, Oregon, for sale le, Tacoma and Tenino.
J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen. Supt.
GUE, Gen'l Freight & Passenger Ag't.

SPINNEY,
1 Kearny Street.
Chronic and Special Diseases.
YOUNG MEN
BE SUFFERING FROM THE youthful follies or indiscretion, will avail themselves of this, the greatest at the altar of suffering humanity. will guarantee to forfeit $500 for Seminal Weakness or private disease kind or character which he undertakes to cure.
MIDDLE AGED MEN.
many at the age of thirty to sixty ed with too frequent evacuations often accompanied by a slight smarting sensation and a weakening of the manner the patient cannot account during the urinary deposits a ropy often be found, and sometimes of albumen will appear, or the of a thin milkish hue, again changing and torpid appearance. There are who die of this difficulty, ignorant of which is the second stage of seminal will guarantee a perfect cure in , and a healthy restoration of the organs.
10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5. Call or address DR. SPINNEY & CO., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.
private diseases of short standing a medicines, sufficient for a cure, with will be sent to any address on

DR. JORDAN'S
OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
[illegible]
San Francisco

NOTICE.
INQUENT TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL 37. By virtue of a warrant issued county court of the state of Oregon of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of persons named in the delinquent tax roll District No. 37, for the year of 1880, and if no be found, then upon the real property delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof the amount of taxes charged thereon costs and expenses. In pursuance levied on the following described lands additions to the city of Portland, in said pieces and parcels of land adjacent forth in said tax roll, lying and being Portland and the county of Multnomah, described and assessed as follows:

Description of Land: Tax.
Lot 7, block 241, Couch's add
Lots 5 and 8, blk 27, Watson's ad
Lot 4, block 20, Watson's ad
t 1, block 138, Couch's addition
Personal property
Lots 5 and 6, blk 12, Watson's ad
, est. of—Lots 1, 2, 4, blk 12, Watson's addition
t 3, block 20, Watson's ad
Lots 6, 7, block 240, Couch's ad
of Lots 8, 7, block 27, all Lot , block 20, Watson's ad
Lot 2, block 228, Couch's ad
ts 3, 4, block 254, Couch's ad
8, block 282, Couch's addition
ing pieces and parcels of land in said
ec. 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 18½ acres
W ¼ of Kittredge claim, S 13, T 1 N, R 1 E, 287 acres
SE, T 1 N, R 1 W, 20 acres
¼ N W ¼ S 31, T 1 N, R 1 E, 75 acres
On Neff D C, and S 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 25 acres
S 30, T 1 N, R 1 E, 31 acres
S 19, T 1 N, R 1 E, 55 acres
28 and 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 60 acres
Kinstone D C, S 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, acres
J. Budd—Secs 25, 30, T 1 N, R 1 E, 213 acres
, T 1 N, R 1 E, one acre
30 T 1 N, R 1 E, 23 acres, and S , T 1 N, R 1 E, 61¾ acres
tter D C, S 30, T 1 N, R 1 E, 5 res
½ Kittredge claim, S 19, T 1 N, 1 N, 320 acres
ad 10 acres of Neff claim, S 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 10 acres

by virtue of said warrant, I will on nuary, 1881, sell at public auction at door, in said county, at the hour of 10 to continue from day to day until property is sold, to satisfy said delinquent accruing costs. JOS. BUCHTEL, Multnomah and Tax Collector thereof. 1880. dec18td

SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION directed, issued out of the Circuit of Oregon for the county of Multnomah judgment rendered in said court on December, 1880, in favor of Joseph and against J. Simon and Louis Lachmund for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2583) with interest at the rate per month and costs of suit and , on the 10th day of December , the above named defendants' personal in Multnomah county, state of Oregon goods, wares and merchandise, consisting of, blinds, paints, oils, varnish, sash and blind fastenings, together furniture, safe, etc.; also, one horse, and one delivery wagon. Now of said execution, on Monday, the 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. Front street, city of Portland, I shall at public auction the above described property of said defendants, to or bidders for cash, to satisfy said accruing costs.
JOSEPH BUCHTEL,
Sheriff of Multnomah Co., Oregon.
80.

Y—IN THE DISTRICT COURT states for the District of Oregon. In bankruptcy estate of Joel Hamilton, bankrupt. given that, by an order of said court, meeting of the creditors of said of H. H. Northup, Esq., Register city of Portland, on Monday, the January, 1881, at 11 o'clock A. M., at file my final account and make application discharge from all liability as assignee accordance with Sections 5092 of U. S.
CHARLES H. WOODWARD, Assignee.
, 1880. d24dlaw4tF

T OF ASSESSMENT.
EREBY GIVEN THAT AN ASSESSMENT twenty per cent upon the subscribed (000 in amount) of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Company, has been levied and is payable company at No. 20, Nassau st., New York January 31, 1881.
THEODORE WYGANT, Secretary.
RACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

A General Review of its Status, Progress and Future.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Property of the Company—The System of Roads already Built and Contemplated for Eastern Oregon and Washington—The Enterprise being Advanced as Rapidly as Men and Money will Accomplish It—An Empire of Wealth being Developed.

On the 23d of May, 1879, Mr. Henry Villard of New York, made a preliminary contract with the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. for the purchase of its entire property consisting of a fleet of steamers navigating the Willamette, Columbia and Snake rivers, with all the barges, wharfboats, warehouses, and real estate belonging thereto, including two portage railroads, one between the upper and lower Cascades, five miles long, the other at The Dalles, [illegible] miles in length. This contract also included the [illegible] purchase of the locks at Oregon City, as well as the Walla Walla and Columbia river railroad, [illegible] miles in length, with a branch from Whitman [illegible] in a southerly direction to within a [illegible] of Weston, 14 miles long. This contract [illegible] perfected and the property changed hands on [illegible] of April, 1880.

[illegible] previous to the closing of the first preliminary contract of May, 1879, Mr. Villard had already purchased the three ocean steamers, with [illegible] and warehouses at Portland and San Francisco, belonging to the Oregon Steamship Co., to which he added at a later period the Columbia, one of the finest ocean steamers afloat, at a cost of [illegible].

[illegible] this grand property as a basis it was Mr. Villard's intention to establish a system of railroads [illegible] Oregon and Eastern Washington, which [illegible] serve as feeders to this fleet of steamers [illegible] should take the place of the boats [illegible] the Columbia river by making a through [illegible] connection with tide water at Portland. [illegible] immense resources of Eastern Oregon and [illegible], which this system of railroads was designed to develop were at this time comprehended [illegible] but recognized in its full scope by [illegible] a general reconnoissance instituted in May, [illegible] from Ogden to the Spokan river, [illegible] to the Bitter Root mountains, [illegible] in his estimate as to the wonderful productiveness of this entire country. [illegible] Columbia basin lying between the Cascades, the Blue mountains, the North Pacific railroad and the Coeur d'Alene mountains alone contains over 1200 square miles of tillable lands, of [illegible] only a narrow strip along the Columbia river, [illegible] to ten miles wide, and containing hardly [illegible] part of the whole, was found to be poor [illegible], the remainder was not only good productive [illegible], but from 6000 to 7000 square miles of it, [illegible] 4,000,000 acres, was pronounced to be lands of the first quality, upon which crops of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre were considered and proved to be not at all extraordinary.

[illegible] next month (June, 1880) saw this country covered with parties of engineers, exploring and running their preliminary lines in every direction, and [illegible] work progressed so satisfactorily as to enable the company, by the beginning of the following winter, to adopt a general plan fitting and shaping the now contemplated lines into a system of main lines and branches, that should bring the benefit of railroad communication to every part of this great and extended territory.

It is difficult to make the comprehensiveness of this system clear to the reader without the aid of a map. Nevertheless, in lack of such a map, we will try a word-picture of what might otherwise be comprehended by a single glance. This system then, first of all, consists of one great main line commencing at tidewater at the city of Portland, and running to Umatilla on the Columbia river, distant [illegible] the Pacific ocean about 250 miles. Here the [illegible] divides into two great main branches, one of [illegible] running in a general northeasterly direction through the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia and [illegible] to within a few miles of the Idaho line, [illegible] by an extension of about 50 miles it [illegible] connection with the Northern Pacific railroad at the great falls of the Spokan river. The [illegible] branch runs in a general southerly direction [illegible] Umatilla over the Blue mountains to LaGrande, [illegible], Baker and Boise City, and thus keeps on the [illegible] to a connection with the Union and Central [illegible] as well as the Utah Northern and Central [illegible] at Ogden.

[illegible] importance of this double through connection [illegible] the Atlantic states can hardly be over estimated [illegible] will be fully appreciated by the people of both [illegible] and Washington, who have sighed for and [illegible] of such through connections for so many [illegible]. Nevertheless, as important and desirable as [illegible] through connections are, the company considers the local business which eastern Oregon and [illegible] are bound to give to it in an almost ever [illegible] ratio, as immeasurably superior to and [illegible] more important than it ever can expect from such [illegible] business.

[illegible] this we have to consider the following [illegible].

[illegible] The Dalles to Wallula the road follows the [illegible] river. Here it runs for the greater distance parallel with the west branch of the [illegible], and at an average distance of about [illegible] it. The intervening country is a [illegible] plateau, rising abruptly, immediately [illegible] the river and resting upon basaltic columns [illegible] the height of a thousand feet, growing in [illegible] gradually to a height of over two [illegible], till it at last merges into the mountains [illegible] of it. With the exception of a [illegible] along the Columbia river (as mentioned [illegible] inexhaustibly rich in agricultural resources, while the mountains and plains to the [illegible] for hundreds of miles give rich pasture [illegible] innumerable herds of loose cattle and sheep, [illegible] roaming over them. It is important to [illegible] in order to understand the plans of the [illegible], that this great plateau lying between the [illegible] and the Blue mountains is intersected every [illegible] miles by mountain streams, running in generally narrow valleys which lie from 1000 to 3000 [illegible] the plateau. While this peculiarity in the [illegible] formation of this great plain makes it [illegible] for any competing lines ever to be run [illegible] and in the south of the company's road [illegible] river and mountain, excepting at an expense and upon grades which would make such [illegible], the company holds at the same time [illegible] position in the location of its road [illegible] south bank of the Columbia river, often [illegible] clinging to the basaltic columns, which in [illegible] vertically a thousand feet out of the Columbia river, generally speaking running in such [illegible] with great velocity and of great depth. But [illegible] difficulties once overcome, these various [illegible] streams, particularly mentioning the Deschutes, John Days, Willow and Butter creeks, afford [illegible] opportunities for cheaply built branches [illegible] several valleys into the very heart of the [illegible] mountains, and thus serving as inexhaustible [illegible] to the main line, and which it is designed to [illegible] as the development of this country [illegible].

[illegible] above will no doubt make it clear to the [illegible] what an amount of business belongs to and [illegible] must come to this part of the company's [illegible] road, it is true, difficult and expensive to [illegible] in distance comprising less than a hundred miles, with almost five thousand square miles of country tributary to it.

We will now proceed to take a glance at the roads [illegible] Umatilla, consisting, as above said, of two main lines with their several subordinate branches. The Walla Walla and Colfax line continues its course from Umatilla up the Columbia river for 28 miles to Wallula Junction, where it connects with the Walla Walla and Columbia river railroad; also the property of the O. R. & N. Co. This latter road was originally built on a gauge of three feet, but by changes in its location at several points, to get rid of curvatures sharper than ten degrees, upon which a large force of [illegible] is now at work, it will be ready in a few [illegible] to have its present gauge changed to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches—the gauge adopted for all the lines building and to be built by the company. The W. W. & C. R. R. extends from Wallula to Walla Walla. From Walla Walla the line continues in a northerly direction to Grange City at the mouth of the Tucanon on Snake river, with one branch up the Touchet to Dayton, the other following up the Tucanon and Pataha rivers past the towns of Pomeroy and Pataha City, thence over a divide of about 400 feet in height down the Alpowa and up [illegible] river to Lewiston, situated at the entrance of the magnificently timbered valley of the Clearwater, the heads of which lie way up in the Bitter Root mountains. The branch to Dayton is already graded, and the heavy grading force, still at work in spite of cold and snow on the main line, is now within eight miles of Grange City. It is calculated that in seventy working days it will reach Colfax.

At Grange City the road turns sharp to the west, following up the south bank of Snake river for about [illegible] miles, where it crosses the river, continuing its course along the opposite bank of the river to Texas City. Here it leaves the river following up Alkali Flat for about ten miles in a northeasterly direction, thence northerly crossing Willow creek and Union Flat to the junction of the Palouse river and Rebel Flat. From here in an almost easterly direction it follows up the latter valley for about 15 miles, and thence crossing the divide which separates Rebel Flat from the Palouse, the road once more descends into the valley of the Palouse about a mile below Colfax. At Colfax the road dividing again into two branches, one in a generally northeasterly direction following up the North Palouse and Silver creek to within a short distance of Farmington, near the Idaho line, thence turning northward following down Pine creek to within a few miles from Rosalia, which place, as above mentioned, an easy connection could be made with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Spokan Falls, distant from here about 30 miles. Another short branch is contemplated to be built from the mouth of the Palouse and Rebel flat up Elk creek, which at a distance of only 16 miles from the mouth of Rebel flat is within easy reach, being separated by a low divide of less than two miles in length, from Cottonwood and Pleasant Valleys.

At Wallula junction, where the branch of the main line leaves the Columbia river, the road passes for a distance of about ten miles through a barren, sandy, sage-brush country. All the remaining portion of the line, and its various branches (about 800 miles) pass through a country that is excelled by but few portions of the United States in both its great productiveness and healthfulness of climate.

The other main branch, which leaves the Columbia river at Umatilla, will either follow up the Umatilla, passing through Pendleton, the county seat of Umatilla county to the mouth of Meacham creek, or it will follow up the divide between the Umatilla and Walla Walla, cross the Wild Horse, and from thence descending into the Umatilla, reach in this way the mouth of Meacham creek. The valley, or rather the canyon of Meacham creek, after diligent search, has been found to be not only the best, but probably the only line by which a practical and paying road can be built across the Blue mountains. The road follows up Meacham creek at first by easy grades, gradually growing steeper, ascending the last 12 miles by a maximum grade of 105 feet to the summit, a little over 4000 feet above the sea. From here it descends for about 8 miles, at a maximum grade of 110 feet, by a tributary of the Grand Ronde river (Dry creek) into the valley of the latter river, and at length it debouches at Oro Dell, at a height of about 2850 feet above the level of the sea, into the rich prairie-like valley of the Grand Ronde, averaging about 5 by 30 miles in extent, and containing with its various side valleys over 300,000 acres of first-class agricultural lands.

Crossing this prairie the road leaves it at Union, the county seat of Union, passes over a divide of about 300 feet high into the valley of Powder river, which here likewise expands into a great plain from ten to twenty-five miles in width and over thirty miles long, in richness but little inferior to the Grand Ronde prairie and containing not less than 400,000 acres of excellent agricultural lands. Near the head of one of the branches Powder river it reaches, at a distance of about thirty-five miles from Union, Baker City, the county seat of Baker county. Part of the work on this line has already been let in contract, and there appears to be no difficulty, if it is desired, to complete it to Baker City in time to move the crops of 1881.

From the Dalles to Walla Walla the company will have a continuous rail connection of 163 miles in about four weeks after the arrival of the next batch of iron, now overdue.

From the Dalles to Portland—86 miles—the road, with the exception of a few miles, as mentioned above, is located, ready for the graders, and the clearing and grubbing of the same already commenced. That the tunnels of which there are four on this part of the line, varying from 300 to 900 feet in length, may not hinder the early completion of this part of the road, eight large steam drills driven by the latest improved machinery have already been ordered, and it is expected will be in operation in about thirty days. It is the intention of the company if men and money will accomplish it, to finish the road to Portland before the end of 1881, and thus have a continuous road from Portland to Colfax and Baker City by the beginning of 1882, the former 398 miles, the latter 343 miles from Portland.

While it is the present intention of the company to await events at Baker City, it is more than likely except other interests will build a connecting road from Ogden to Baker City, that the company will continue its road on to Boise City, descending from Baker City either by Burnt river or the Eye valley to Snake river, at or near Olds' ferry, near the head of the great canyon, and where Snake river valley widens out into a broad plain of from 10 to 20 miles in width. From Olds' ferry to Boise City the road can be cheaply built.

The O. S. N. Co. which in '79 was merged into the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, began its work on this coast at an early day, nearly thirty years ago, and from a very small beginning, built up a vast trade on the Columbia, Willamette and Snake rivers. From one small steamer which plied between Portland and Oregon City, in 1850 or 1851, the O. S. N. Co. gradually built up a fleet of magnificent steamers, barges, etc., comprising over forty vessels in number at the time of the sale of its property to Villard. In its day the company did a great work for this part of the coast, and though some men grew rich out of the enterprise, their reward came only after large investments of money, hard work and long years of careful business attention, directed by sound judgment and patient waiting for many years for the plant to grow. It flourished, and as the settlement of the country progressed the business is so great as to be beyond the capacity of water transportation to meet its wants; and in but a few years the great agricultural and stock raising regions will be furnished with a system of railroads giving convenient transportation at a moderate cost to a country which has long been almost isolated and the products of which were unprofitable for lack of these facilities. Among the many great enterprises now well defined affecting the interests of the northwest, which will be pushed far toward completion during the year upon which we now enter, none are more important to the rapid growth and prosperity of the country than the work of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company outlined above. The building of the roads will be the means of the distribution of very large sums of money through the country for labor and supplies and their completion will not only add greatly to the marketable value of the sections through which they run, but more than double the volume of the commerce of the country, and bringing it rapidly into prominence as one of the greatest and best portions of the United States.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Lines of this Company Steadily Advancing Across the Continent—The Great Highway from the Northwest to the East—The Greatest Lake soon to be Connected with the Greatest Ocean.

With the very complete system of railroads in course of construction by the O. R. & N. Co. for the eastern part of Oregon and Washington territory, and the several lines traversing the Willamette valley, communication between the different parts of the state and territory will be most advantageously afforded. But the people of this northwest have long waited and watched and to some extent labored for a railway furnishing direct communication with the great and thickly settled states of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic. California, through which all who came to Oregon had to pass, and through which the productions of this region have nearly all been shipped, has grown rich, as much proportionately, off the resources of Oregon as from her own, and thousands who sought a home by the great Pacific, reaching California wearied with the long and expensive journey and tempted by the story that our sister state is a "land of gold," "the eldorado of the west," have halted there, and Oregon has grown slowly, far more slowly than she would, had not California and the dread and expense of an ocean voyage stood in her way. Seeing how the overland roads were building up states whose natural resources were inferior to those of Oregon, her people have been impatient to see the same influences brought about to effect the building of another overland road to terminate in our own borders, and give the north Pacific coast the same advantages as the Union and Central Pacific afforded our neighbors to the south of us. For years efforts were made to quicken into life the scheme to secure a road from The Dalles to Salt Lake, and though that road would have been far better than none, the plan failed to receive the favorable attention of the men who are able to carry large enterprises like railroad building to success.

The organization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in 1868 gave new impetus to the hope of direct communication of this part of the coast with the east by rail, and for a time the enterprise gave much promise of success but in the financial crash which came upon the country in 1873 and made wrecks of so many fortunes and enterprises, the company under whose auspices the road had been commenced was driven to the wall and the work ceased for a time. Some years ago a re-organization was effected embracing some of the most influential and prominent business men of the country under whose management this great enterprise has met with great favor and no other road is backed by capital more ample for all emergencies likely to arise in its vigorous prosecution than the Northern Pacific.

Not only is its reserve capital abundant but that part of the road already built has developed a large and profitable business. The annual report of the stockholders meeting lately printed shows that during the year ending June 30, 1880, the company operated 722 miles of road, viz.: from Duluth to Bismarck, 450 miles, and from St. Paul to Brainerd, 136 miles, east of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific side, from Tacoma to Kalama, 105 miles; from Tacoma to Wilkeson, 31 miles. This was the same number of miles operated in 1879 after April, but the gross earnings this year showed an increase of $623,971 15 or over 58 per cent. The operating expenses were about 60 per cent. of the gross earnings. This percentage may be regarded as large, but it should be borne in mind that the expenses of the general office at New York, the legal expenses, insurance and all miscellaneous expenses are included in the operating account. There is also charged in that account this year the sum of $91,602 26, being one-half of the cost of laying steel rails between Brainerd and Fargo over the value of iron rails taken up, the other half being included in "Improvements and Betterments." There is also a sum of $49,278 93 for bridges, culverts and cattle guards, and $41,215 43 balance due from the company on its share of the cost of laying with steel rails the road from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids; also $16,325 82 for repairs of docks at Duluth. The contest with the unprecedent snow of last winter added to the account the item of $36,207 60. If these items, amounting to $234,658 25, are deducted, the operating expenses are 48.94 per cent. of the earnings.

Since the report was made work on the Pacific and Yellowstone divisions has been earnestly prosecuted and the track has reached the boundary of the Yellowstone division from the east and Spokan falls from the west, which with the branch, 43½ miles long, to Casselton in Dakota, the 217 miles about finished of the Missouri division, the 209 miles of the Pend d'Oreille division being rapidly built, and the part of the Columbia river division between Wallula and Ainsworth already completed, the company during the year upon which we are now entering will operate over 500 miles of new road, which added to its 722 miles of last year will give it over 1200 miles of which it will be the absolute owner of about 1050. It owns also a half interest in the 24 miles from Thomson Junction to Duluth, also a majority of the stock and a perpetual lease of the Western railroad of Minnesota from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids, 61 miles, at a rental of 35 per cent. of the gross earnings and a perpetual lease of the right of way from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, 75 miles, at an annual rental of $40,00. The entire debt against this large mileage of road and its equipment, and in round numbers, 47,000,000 acres of land, did not exceed $7,000,000 on the 30th of June, 1880, a showing which attracted the attention of capitalists in the east and led to the formation of a syndicate in New York which has agreed to furnish $40,000,000, a sum thought to be ample for the completion of the road.

The central gap between the Missouri River and Pend d'Oreille divisions, which is yet to be constructed, is 820 miles in length, and on the time necessary to build this portion, the completion of the entire road altogether depends, as the Columbia river and Cascade mountain divisions on the western end, and the Wisconsin division on the eastern end, can be built without interfering with, and during the construction of the central section. The report for the year ending June last says "the close of 1884 ought to see the entire road finished," and the prospect has decidedly improved since that report was made, so that it now seems entirely probable that the time will be materially shortened, with the exception of the Columbia river division from Ainsworth to Kalama with a branch to Portland, and the Cascade mountain division, the branch over the Cascade mountains to Puget sound may not be built for some time, owing to the difficulty of the work. However at the earliest practical moment last spring, four surveying parties were put into the Cascade range to survey the various passes and determine the best route, and make a final location. The surveying work has been prosecuted most vigorously, and the result goes to show that a practical route will be found, a location made, and the cost of construction ascertained. Surveys also have been made down the Columbia river, and the line located from Ainsworth to the Dalles.

The old prejudice against the road, from ignorance of the soil and climate and resources of the region through which it runs, is fast passing away. Emigration is steadily finding its way into the Northern Pacific belt, and experience is verifying the predictions of the early friends of the enterprise as to the capabilities of the belt for the production of wheat and all small grains, the raising of sheep and cattle, and the development of mineral wealth. No transcontinental line is so generally inviting to settlers, and none will equal it in its local business when fully in operation.

The earnings of the past year were largely in excess of the operating expenses; but the present road was built so long ago it required the expenditure of the surplus earnings for new steel rails and equipment and other betterments. Meanwhile the earnings of the present road must steadily increase from the steady increase of its own business, and there will be added the new business derived from the extensions now under construction. The amount of preferred stock will be gradually diminished by conversion into lands east of the Missouri river, and the sales of land earned by the new construction will be steadily reducing the new bonds issued. To secure, however, the proper return for what has been already expended in the enterprise and justly reward the faith of the stockholders the company is going on vigorously with further construction. The true objective points are not yet reached. There is an immense business ahead, and the whole line will be completed as rapidly as possible consistent with true economy.

The time is favorable for a continuance of the forward movement. There is an abundance of idle capital—there is a better feeling towards railroad investments—and material can be had at not unreasonable rates. The success of the enterprise is so thoroughly demonstrated, the company is so clean and sound in its financial condition, the earnings are so sure to exceed the operating expenses and interest, that no trouble is now anticipated or thought to be at all probable in finishing the entire road as soon as money and men can accomplish it.

For many long years the older settlers on the Pacific coast waited and waited for numberless conveniences of life which they had enjoyed east of the Rocky mountains. Some of them who are not yet old men, were not sanguine enough to hope to see the time when they could traverse the long distance hence to the great cities of the Mississippi valley and Atlantic coast in the same number of days that it required them months to make the journey with their slow moving ox teams. Yet even before they dreamed of it, the event is at hand. Already the locomotive is speeding up and down and across the valleys of the northwest; for years California has been joined to the east by the iron band, and Oregon and Washington territory now count the months to elapse before they will hear the iron horse as he comes thundering adown the western slope of the great mountains to halt upon the banks of the majestic Columbia near where it loses itself in the mighty Pacific. Soon the dread of seasickness and perils of an ocean voyage will cease to keep away the timid from our state, and Oregon's fertile valleys will teem with added thousands of people from the thickly settled and worn out fields of the older states. Here they will come from the bitter cold winters of the extreme north, from the overcrowded cities of the east and from the heat and malaria of the south, to find homes for themselves and their children.

The Northern Pacific connecting us with the east, the contemplated system of roads for the vast region of fertile lands lying east of the Cascade mountains, the roads of the O. & C. R. R. Co. on the east and west side of the Willamette river, and the narrow gauge roads of the O. R. Co., limited, traversing some of the richest sections of this valley, the people of Oregon are to be congratulated upon the nearness of the time when they may travel and have their products carried from every point within our borders, by rail to the markets of the world. These various roads will become the outlet for a region of country bound to become one of the most populous and prolific on the continent, rich in its useful woods and precious metals, and capable of producing wheat and cattle enough to drive hunger from the doors of the nations of the world.

THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA.

A General Account of its Business and Prospects—The Consolidation with the Oregon Central and the Western Oregon—The Past and Future of these Enterprises.

In every account of the railroad progress of Oregon the Oregon & California and the Western Oregon roads must have an important place. These were our first railroads. They have been of incalculable convenience and benefit to the people. To these roads chiefly we are indebted for the activity which has sustained Western Oregon during the past ten years. Without them this portion of the state would have been dearly lifeless. Yet these roads have never been a source of profit to their owners, great as has been their benefit to the state. They have not yet recovered from the gross mismanagement that crippled them at the beginning of their construction. But they are now in safe hands, and we trust will gradually work towards a basis of assured prosperity.

It is not our intention to recite their history prior to their being taken hold of by those who furnished the money that built them and who were so grossly victimized by waste of it. Their present status and prospects will rather engage our attention.

The first section of the Oregon and California road, reaching twenty miles south of Portland, was built in the latter part of the year 1869. The following year it was extended to Salem and Albany, and afterwards as far south as Roseburg. Soon after the Oregon Central was built from Portland to St. Joseph.

The original management having failed utterly, the bondholders were compelled to take possession of the property. The larger part of their money was lost irrevocably, and they took the property from necessity, to make the best they could out of an unfortunate venture.

The two roads originally belonged to different owners, but some time since were consolidated. The owners of the Oregon and California, having acquired the Oregon Central, have built the Western Oregon railroad from St. Joseph to Corvallis, 49¼ miles, of broad gauge, with 50-lb steel rails.

The extension to Corvallis was finished January, 1880, and operation to Corvallis commenced. Considerable construction work had, however, still to be done during last summer, and 33½ miles out of 50 having now been substantially ballasted, the remaining 16½ miles will be ballasted next summer. The same parties have, during the course of last year, incorporated the Albany and Lebanon Railroad Company, and this corporation has built a line from a point near and south of Albany, on the Oregon and California railroad, to Lebanon in Linn county, a distance of about 11½ miles. This road was built as a broad gauge with light iron of 35 pounds per yard. It traverses a level country with maximum grades of 25 feet per mile, and runs, a few curves at the beginning and at the terminus excepted, in one straight line across the Albany and Lebanon prairie. It is intended as a feeder to the Oregon and California railroad main line.

H. Villard, Esq., formerly president of the Oregon and California and the Western Oregon railroads, dissolved his connection with these enterprises during the past summer, and Mr. R. Koehler, theretofore vice president, succeeded him.

In October last the consolidation, before spoken of, was effected, embracing the Oregon Central, the Western Oregon and the Oregon and California railroads, up to that time three distinct corporations. The new consolidated Oregon and California Railroad Company operates the lines of these three corporations in two divisions—namely, the east side division from Portland to Roseburg, 198 miles, and the west side division from Portland to Corvallis, 97 miles. It also operates, under a lease, the Albany and Lebanon railroad.

The consolidated company thus possesses 295 miles of road, and operates an additional 11½ miles under lease. The rolling stock consists of 29 locomotives, 18 passenger coaches, 3 smoking and baggage cars, 5 mail and express cars, 290 box cars, 77 flat cars and 12 stock cars. The business of the roads for the past two years has been very unsatisfactory. We have statistics for comparison with former years only for the business of the east side division. The total amount of freight carried north and south on the east-side division in the several years, is as follows: 1877, 88,558 tons; 1878, 75,047 tons; 1879, 40,256 tons; 1880, 45,937 tons. Number of passengers 1877, 117,975; 1878, 127,215; 1879, 113,467, 1880, 100,210. The figures for 1880 do not include the month of December 1880, for which we are informed that 7,600 tons and 8500 passengers can be estimated.

In explanation of the remarkably light tonnage for 1880, it is to be observed that a large proportion of the wheat crop of the year is yet to be moved, a low market still keeping it in the hands of the farmers.

Since 1877 the company has made reduction in rates. On the southern part of the road such reductions were made with a view to stimulate business in that section of the country, and on the northern portions of the road they were forced by competition. The result has been a considerable decrease of net earnings. While heretofore sufficient to allow the moderate income of from 1½ to 2½ per cent. on the bonded debt of the road, the income for the business year March 1st, 1879, to February 29th, 1880, permitted only a distribution of 50/100 of one per cent. on the bonded debt.

By the acquisition of the Oregon Central railroad and the extension of the line to Corvallis, both of which were necessary to get the business in any tolerable condition, the owners have taken upon themselves a heavy burden, as the entire west side division does not bring in an income sufficient to meet interest charges on cost, and the balance has to be made up out of the income of the east side division.

Reasons for the decrease of business are various. Two bad crops, especially that of 1879, reduced the tonnage carried; the opening up of the vast region in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington territory and the extensive railroad construction in those districts caused an expansion of the population heretofore mainly residing in western Oregon over a vast area, and to a certain extent reduced the population of western Oregon. To the causes above mentioned must be added a strong competition in the transportation business, which at present on a great part of the line has to be done at very low figures and partially at a loss.

The sale of the congressional land grant lands is very moderate, and varies little from year to year, amounting to about 19,000 acres annually at an average price of $2 37 per acre. An increase of sales can hardly be expected, at least for some years to come, as the opening of eastern Oregon and Washington is likely to continue to attract a large share of attention for a considerable period longer.

The lands are sold to purchasers on very easy terms, payments extending over a period of ten years. The cash proceeds have therefore been very light, and not sufficient to cover expenses of sale, and for advertising in a general manner the resources of the state.

The company is now contemplating the construction of some branch roads, calculated to secure and to feed the business of its main lines. Due consideration is also given to the projects of extension of the line south of Roseburg, and to Astoria. As regards the two last named projects it is necessary to say that the sections of the country to be traversed present great topographical difficulties, and the practicability of construction depends upon surveys and estimates still to be made.

These roads deserve well of the country. Much feeling was created against them at the beginning by the arbitrary way in which they were managed; but this came about not only without the fault of those whose money had been invested, but to the undeserved injury of their interests and rights.

Some effort has been made to declare the unearned portion of the land grants forfeited, which in justice to the company, ought not to prevail. As their money was wasted at the beginning by those to whom it was intrusted, they have had no chance as yet to recover and go on. Give them further time, and it may confidently be predicted that the roads will be extended from Roseburg to the southern part of the state, and from Portland to Astoria. The roads of this company will always be among the most important in our state. They are now under an able and careful management, which evinces every possible disposition to accommodate the people. These enterprises have borne a memorable part in the development of the country, and will continue to do so and, is our hope, with improving fortune.

THE OREGONIAN RAILWAY.

Progress of this Company's Enterprises—What Has been Done Already, and what will be Done this Season.

This company has only been incorporated since the middle of April last, its object being to construct a system of narrow gauge railways in the Willamette valley and southeastern Oregon, with the view thereafter of extending its lines to a connection with the Central Pacific. It first acquired in April last the Willamette Valley railroad and entered into possession of the road about the first of May. The road was thereafter entirely reconstructed; the capacity of the bridges was trebled so as to meet the wants of the heavier engines which the company have since put and are putting on the line.

In addition to the six miles which was added to the road connecting Dallas (county seat of Polk county) with its system, which was completed about the first of June, making its west side line 36 miles in length, its contractor Mr. J. B. Montgomery, on the 15th of June commenced the construction of the road from Ray's Landing in the Willamette river to Brownsville, a distance of 72 miles, which work has just been completed. The iron for the road is composed of English and American iron, the former shipped from Cardiff, the latter from San Francisco. The road passes through the center of the French Prairie, making its way easterly to Silverton, and taps the northerly portion of the Waldo hills. It thence circles southerly through Howell's Prairie, and around the base of the Waldo hills, crossing them at Judge Waldo's farm; thence ascends the summit of these hills till it comes to Henry Smith's place, where there is a regular horse shoe bend through the hills extending about a mile in length. The road thence descends these hills into Mill creek plains, passing a half mile easterly of Aumsville, and between that and Sublimity, thence making its way straight southerly to the North Santiam river, crossing the same on a very fine bridge, which is 300 feet long, and thence in a southerly direction proceeding for Scio, which is eight miles distant from Marion, on the O. & C. R. R. line. Scio is a great wheat center for the valleys around that city; thence it runs southwesterly through the forks of the Santiam, crossing the Thomas and Crabtree forks by Howe truss bridges, and proceeds straight southerly for the South Santiam river which it crosses on a 320 foot bridge; at a point 11 miles from Albany. The road then runs southwesterly through the center of the Albany prairie for a distance of seven miles till it reaches Mr. Crawford's farm, three miles west of Lebanon. It then proceeds southerly for a distance of ten miles, passing through the foot of Ward's butte, on its way to Brownsville.

The company has not yet put regular trains on the route, having been engaged in pushing ahead the construction of its road; but we are informed that next week regular passenger and freight trains will be run between Scio and Ray's landing and there make daily connection with Portland by the steamers City of Salem and Ohio, belonging to the company.

Although the company was not able to complete its road until now, the people along the east side line had great confidence in the certainty of its completion, as there are now lying stored in warehouses along its line over 300,000 centals of wheat, waiting for shipment to Portland.

The company is now proceeding as rapidly as possible with the construction of its main road to Portland, and has let the contract for its bridge across the Willamette river to the Pacific bridge company (the builders of the Portland bridge), of San Francisco. This bridge, which is to be a combination of iron and wood is 550 feet long, the superstructure of which is to be built upon cut stone piers sunk into the bed of the river upon piles, with a draw-bridge in the center for river steamers. The pivot pier and draw-bridge are to be composed entirely of iron, the balance of the structure of iron and wood combined, resting upon stone piers and similar to the East Portland bridge. At this bridge there is to be erected a large wharf and warehouse for river steamers, so that wheat and produce coming from the east and west sides may be there reshipped to Salem and Oregon City flour mills and to all other river points that may be desired.

This company has completed grading as far as Mrs. Fulquartz's farm, near which it will connect and form a junction with its two other roads at a point about a mile from the Willamette river. The company expects to connect its two lines, the east and west side divisions with the Willamette river bridge at a point which is 29 miles from Portland on its main line, within 60 days. The extreme low water this fall at Dayton caused the company great inconvenience, and on that account they have been compelled even during the inclemency of this winter season to extend its roads to the Willamette river. The grading of the main line from the junction to Portland will be proceeded with in the winter, and the rock cutting through Elk mountain, six miles from Portland, in a very few days. The contracts for all the ties and for the clearing of the line to Portland have been let, and the company will itself undertake the rock cutting at the Chehalem gap and Elk mountain.

The Portland main line is located as follows: From block 103, and diagonally across the same, on a piece of trestle work, which the company has recently had constructed, thence southerly crossing the reservoir of the Portland Water Works Co. and to the old county road, where it will connect with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co's line at their proposed passenger depot in South Portland. The two lines of railway (the O. R. & N. Co. and the Oregonian Railway Co.) run together within twenty feet of each other for a distance of about a mile, under an agreement made by the two companies. Thereafter the O. R. & N. Co's line diverges easterly from the other and crosses the Willamette river at Ross island, near Tibbetts' Addition to East Portland, while the narrow gauge company's line proceeds southerly along and near the old macadamized road to the Red House and follows the river side on the White House road; thence alongside of the river to Elk mountain, cutting through the face of that rock; thence through Oswego within half a mile of Sucker lake, and from thence in a straight line to the Chehalem gap, 21 miles from Portland, the grade being an almost level one as far as Chehalis gap. The line of railway then descends from that gap into the East Chehalem valley, winding around the foot of the Chehalem hills for three or four miles, till a half mile west of Newberg, and thence proceeds in a straight line to the junction of its two lines, which is 28 miles from Portland. Its east side division here leaves the main line, proceeding easterly and crosses the Willamette river. Its west side line goes on to Dayton, connecting with its line thence to Sheridan and Dallas. The company will in a few days commence the construction and laying of the rails of the Portland main line from Portland, for which purpose the necessary steel rails have been purchased, and are now in this city.

The passenger depot on the east or river half of block 71, on Madison street, will be located at W. K. Smith's present warehouse, for which purpose a portion of that warehouse is to be taken down. The company owns the east half of that block, facing the river, and will extend its warehouse and wharf southerly along the water front off the levee, making a wharf of 200 feet in length, and which it is expected will be finished by the 1st of June next. On block 103, which belongs to the company, they are to erect a small round house suitable for two or three engines and carriages. Their machine shops will be erected at the junction of their other two principal lines, 28 miles from the city, about the middle of March next.

On the west half of block 71, which belongs to the Dundee Land and Investment company, that company is going to erect a large hotel with stores underneath, along the front of Front street between Madison and Jefferson streets, extending back 100 or 50 feet deep to the railway company's passenger depot adjoining.

In addition to the steel rails which the company has already purchased for the Portland main line extension, and which are now laying at Portland and Dayton, they have also two iron ships, the Countess of Rothes and Eyr[illegible], both of which sailed from England a few days ago for Portland with cargoes of steel rails, another vessel with a third cargo of rails will leave England within two months. Our reporter asked to be informed where these rails were to be placed and what further extensions the company intended to make this year (1881), but the management declined to inform him either as to their proposed prospective extensions or the future movements of the company. They own at present 110 miles of completed railway. The Oregonian Railway Company's stockholders are all residents of Scotland, except Mr. J. B. Montgomery and Mr. William Reid, both of whom possess considerable interest in the company and who, along with Mr. E. G. Hughes and Mr. Robert Bell, of this city, are the only stockholders in Oregon. Additional rolling stock has been ordered for next year's extensions, and the company is confident of its ability to reach Portland by the middle of July. The cost of construction of the line and of rolling stock on these 110 miles of railway now built is about $10,500 per mile, exclusive of ballasting and real estate. One-half of this sum has been raised on first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, issued at 1 per cent. above par, and the remainder is paid in by assessments on the stockholders, so that the line is only mortgaged for £1000 sterling per mile, equal to $4860 per mile. The company at present owns 7 locomotives 5 passenger coaches, 110 freight cars, 2 steamers (City of Salem and Ohio), 18 other cars. They are now erecting station houses at the various stopping places along the line.

THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

The bonds of the city marshal of Albany have been fixed at $2000.

Diphtheria has reappeared at McMinnville, though as yet without fatal results.

McMinnville commences the new year with a treasury balance of $1010 65.

The Good Templars lodge at McMinnville was reorganized last Saturday evening with 32 members.

A bridge is proposed across the Tualatin at Fields' place to render the Oregon City and Dayton road available.

There are now 75 pupils in attendance at Philomath college. These are officered by a full corps of competent teachers.

Last week 72,000 more young salmon were turned into the Clackamas. The present season has been a prosperous one in the hatchery.

Jennings McCarver and wife of Oregon City returned to their home near that place on Christmas day, from a visit to St. Joe, Missouri.

David Grant, a pioneer of Polk county, died at his home in Dallas on the 29th of December, aged 70 years. He had lived near Dallas since 1845.

The house of Mrs. W. T. Matlock in Clackamas county was burned with its entire contents on the morning of the 11th. The fire started while the owner was out milking.

Willie F., son of J. A. and M. Cox, died of scarlet fever near Glad Tidings, Clackamas county, on the 21st of December. The mother and three remaining children are afflicted with the same disease.

Miss Laura Hoxter has been admitted as junior partner in her father's large mercantile business at Forest Grove. She has been confidential clerk and book-keeper in this establishment for the past three years.

The numerous friends of Mrs. Dr. Marsh of Forest Grove presented that lady with an elegant upright piano for a Christmas gift. Mrs. Marsh is a music teacher of rare ability and has a local class of some 75 pupils.

A son of Jeff Sampson, a lad nine years old, set fire to some straw in the yard and proceeded to pour upon the blaze some powder from a can, when it blazed up and burned his head in a fearful manner, but fortunately did no further damage.

There are about 70,000 bushels of wheat yet in the Sheridan warehouse and about 19,000 bushels within the radius that takes wheat there. From present appearances there will be 20,000 bushels of wheat carried over in this section. This together with the low prices received, has made money extremely scarce and improvements of all kinds are dragging.

A. M. Smith of the Buena Vista pottery is giving his pipe making machinery a thorough overhauling, putting in a new boiler, having the engine bored out and renovating things generally. Judging from appearances there will be busy times at the pottery this year. Between 600 and 700 cords of wood have been engaged, and these changes indicate a heavy run.

Washington Territory.

Two cigar makers have arrived from San Francisco to work in the cigar factory at Puyallup.

The N. P. R. R. Co. paid taxes on rolling stock and roadbed in Chehalis county amounting to $1325.

The little daughter of Mr. Harmon, of Steilacoom that was burned so severely a few weeks ago, died on the 15th of December.

Revival meetings at the M. E. church in Seattle will begin on Sunday the 2d inst., and continue through the month of January.

The barkentine built at Port Ludlow the past season was successfully launched on the 28th December and christened the Wrestler.

Some hundred or more cars are loaded with coal from the Wingate vein awaiting shipment at Tacoma. Nothing is needed now but ships to make a lively traffic over the Puyallup branch.

Mrs. Mary E., wife of Dr. Herndon, died in Chehalis county on the 24th of December. Her remains were taken to Layton, Oregon, for interment in the family burial ground of her father's family.

Since the 15th of March, 1880, the Seattle barrel factory has turned out material for 365,100 barrels. The barrels are set up at the company's branch factory in San Francisco. Their works in Seattle cover an area of five acres.

The transportation of coal from Newcastle and Renton over the railroad for the month of December will be something in advance of 11,000 tons, about 9000 of which have been shipped to San Francisco. The year's record shows 150,232 tons carried over the road.

John Corliss, chief of the government pack train transportation, reached Vancouver from northern posts a few days ago. He took a large number of government mules and horses from the various posts in the interior to Fort Walla Walla. In making the trip he traveled thirteen days in snow and storm, and made an ice bridge on which to cross the Snake river.

Idaho.

The dam and reservoir to supply the post at Boise barracks with water are being built. The latter will have a capacity of 50,000 gallons, and will be octagonal in shape, built of brick and cemented outside and inside. The cost of the entire improvement will approximate $8500.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

Opening Speech of the Prosecution, Continued.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Mr. Law completed the reading of 77 extracts from speeches of the traversers, showing that they all counseled the people to withhold their rent. He then quoted the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn to the effect that conspiracy was the act of two or more persons combining to injure a third party, and that it was not necessary that the act to be done be criminal. A mere combination to effect a civil injury would come within the law. He wished to read the opinion of Daniel O'Connell on the proposed strike of farmers against a rent roll; but this was not allowed by the court. He proceeded to explain punishments which the traversers advocated for those who took evicted farms, and declared that one of the traversers had been countenanced in his post as paid agent of the land league after having held persons up by name to popular execration and murder. He dwelt with much effect on the point that the traversers had given prominence to a statement that if 30,000 persons were enrolled in the land league no army could enforce the land laws. The speech was not concluded when court rose.

Attorney General Law resumed his address to the jury this morning speaking for an hour, and concluded with a favorable peroration. He said that he hoped that the jury would be true to their consciences and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. Disorder, he said, must be put down, no matter what the cost will be. As he resumed his seat there was no manifestation of any kind. One of the government shorthand reporters was then placed in the witness box to read his notes made at a public meeting attended by traversers.

Mr. Law, in concluding his speech, said that the principles taught by members of the land league had been called American principles, but they might be more properly described as red republicanism or Nihilism. He expressed a hope that when this mischievous new gospel was abandoned, those whom it was now his duty to prosecute would turn their talents to better account, for Ireland's sake.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the reading of speeches of leading traversers. The court granted the request of McDonough, counsel for the traversers that copies of extracts be supplied him. The court further requested Mr. Law to supply whatever the defense required, and said that the crown should render the defense every possible facility. McDonough contended that the speeches delivered by two of the traversers since information was laid, should not be read. The court decided against him, taking note of the objection. The court then adjourned until Monday.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—A large number of constabulary and government reporters who took notes at meetings of land league are in attendance at the trials. A barrister has been sent to the west of Ireland in behalf of the traversers to collect evidence for the defence.

Rather Dull Trials.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The state trials are rather dull. Small interest is evinced. One juryman was half an hour late, and was threatened with £100 fine on second offense. The attorney general continued his review of the speeches of Dillon, Biggar, and others, and declared that the traversers had conspired for a communistic purpose.

Fresh cases of "Boycotting" are reported.

Patrick Pennely has been arrested at Tipton, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorris in September last. It is claimed that he is the man who recently shot an Irish laborer near Birmingham and acted under order of the secret society.

Land Meeting.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—A tenant right meeting under liberal auspices was held at Kilea county, Londonderry, today. One thousand persons were present. Resolutions passed in favor of an equitable settlement of the land question.

Attitude of the Irish Priesthood.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Vatican has received a communication from Ireland, stating that only three Irish bishops and sixty priests have joined the land league. Other assisted at meetings owing to menaces.

Irish Comment by the News.

The News, discussing the coming session of parliament, says: "The coercion bill must be passed first and the land bill second. We believe that when the explanations of the ministers are heard, it will be found that no effort has been spared to make existing laws sufficient for Ireland."

GENERAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Storm and Disaster.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—The storm continued with unusual severity during the night and up to about 3 this afternoon. No passenger trains were sent out on the New York Central and Erie roads until this evening. Canada roads are but little affected by the storms. Trains on the Lake Shore are running behind time. A collision occurred on the Canada Southern road near Welland to-day between a way freight and through passenger train, badly damaging the engine of the passenger and the rear car of the freight train, and badly scalding John Bennington and breaking the arm of Thomas Cary, fireman of the freight. Snow plows are at work on all the roads running into this city.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 31.—Navigation is suspended. The river is full of ice.

Incidents of the Cold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Owing to the intensely cold weather which continues, to-night great numbers of people were at the hospitals throughout the city and at drug stores to get frost bites attended to. James Cunningham, lineman for a telegraph company, was so benumbed that he fell from a pole to the street, sustaining serious injuries.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A great number of quail and other game died of cold through Ohio. The valley weather is moderating.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—No signs of warmer weather. It seems to have settled down to a regular winter temperature.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Railroads blockaded and business at a stand still.

Cold Weather in the Southern States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A cold wave is reported throughout the south, making the weather the coldest for years. At Jacksonville, Florida, oranges are frozen on the trees. It is feared that the fruit is badly damaged, although in some localities the oranges escaped.

Damage to Government Property by Water.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Water pipes in the U. S. commissary building burst this evening, and stores of provisions worth a large sum of money are in jeopardy. No government officer who has access to the building has as yet appeared, so that an estimate of the loss cannot be made to-night.

Eclipse of the Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A partial eclipse of the sun this morning, was distinctly visible from this city, the eastern sky being quite clear during the latter part of the obscuration.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Money—5. Governments strong; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 81¾; Erie, 50¼.

The Northern Pacific Loan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Subscriptions to the Northern Pacific loan will be opened in this city Monday. Subscriptions received here in excess of 10,000,000 will receive pro rata allotment in connection with subscriptions made in London, where books will remain open for all subscriptions tendered during three days beginning Monday. In other words, 10,000,000 will be awarded to American subscribers and all subscriptions in equal allotment.

Journalistic Change.

C. S. Lord, for ten years connected with the Sun among the best known and most brilliant men of the New York press, succeeds Ballard Smith as managing editor of the Sun and takes charge to-morrow.

Turf Challenge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—T. J. Rose's two-year-old trotter Sweetheart will trot in the summer of '81 against Fred Crocker, on the Pacific coast, mile heats, three in five, for $10,000 a side, half forfeit; or Sweetheart will be matched for $10,000, half forfeit, not only against any three-year-old, but against any horse one year older. She will trot a race east of the Rocky mountains early in the summer, $1000 to be allowed for expenses, or $1000 will be allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast from the Atlantic seaboard. The proposition must be taken up on or before January 15th.

More Money than Wanted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Tribune is responsible for the following: The subscriptions to the stock and bonds of the Mexican National Railway Company, which closed yesterday, are reported to amount to over twelve millions. This sum is $4,500,000 in excess of the amount required, and consequently pro-rata awards will be made. Messages were received yesterday from Europe asking that part of the amount offered be set aside for the European account; but the request was denied. The subscriptions were made almost wholly in this country, although a considerable amount was taken in Europe on direct orders.

Died.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—District Attorney Benj. K. Phelps died last night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Manuel Stagluno of Lima, Peru, business partner of Mr. Grace, mayor-elect of this city, died to-day from pneumonia.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Dowager grand duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, died at New Strelitz yesterday.

General McDowell Caught Out by the Registration Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Evening Post has the following: Yesterday's Evening Post contained a copy of a statement made by the Washington Star to the effect that Gen. McDowell was brought from the Pacific coast to New York, at a cost of $1200 to vote for Garfield:

Please permit me to state General McDowell did not vote last election day. The general and wife arrived at the Brevoort House from the west, 48 hours previous to the last day of registration. He would therefore be obliged to register and vote at 17 Clinton place, which was in the 13th election district and the 16th assembly district; but the registration books of that place fail to show that the general registered and voted therein, and as he was unable to do so at any other point in the city, it is safe to declare that the government did not expend $1200 for McDowell to vote for Garfield or any other candidate. Yours truly, PAUL BENNINGTON.

Murderer Acquitted.

JEFFERSON, Tex., Dec. 31.—A. Rothschild, who murdered his mistress some three years ago, and whose case has attracted a good deal of attention in different parts of the county, was acquitted to-day.

Onerous Taxation of Insurance Companies.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Considerable opposition has arisen towards the law passed by the last legislature imposing a tax of one-half of one per cent per annum on the net value or reserve of all life insurance policies held by residents of the state. Contrary to the anticipation of the originators of the measure, it is said that its effect, unless it be modified or repealed, will be to close the doors of every Massachusetts life insurance company and to drive from the state every other company doing business here; and, owing to the assessment of the new tax, three or four companies have announced their intention of withdrawing their business from the state. Several other states, under what are termed reciprocal tax laws, have notified all Massachusetts companies doing business in their borders that they will be required to pay the same tax on business done there which Massachusetts imposed on outside companies. The immediate result of a continuance of the law will be a falling off of about 15 per cent in the dividends of the policy holders. Several of the companies will test the constitutionality of the new law. Such assessments as have already been paid are paid under protest.

A Peculiar Case.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 31.—An elderly woman named Tiffer died yesterday under peculiar circumstances. She was a sufferer from pneumonia, and a warm flat iron was ordered put on her chest. Her drunken husband heated the iron so hot that it burned through the cavity of her chest and she expired in the greatest agony.

Rare Phenomenon.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—An extraordinary and rare phenomenon occurred this morning in this city commencing shortly after sunrise and lasting till 10 A. M. The sky was remarkably clear and the weather intensely cold. There appeared in the eastern heavens three suns and a beautiful rainbow halo. The phenomenon is known as perihelia and is a precursor of cold weather.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31.—The stock mill of the Springfield blanket company at Holyoke was partly burned this evening; loss $18,000; uninsured.

Colorado Mining Statistics.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The New Year's edition of the News contains the following statistics for the year 1880: Bullion output of Leadville mines, 34,786 tons; amount of bullion produced by Leadville smelters during the year, $15,288,000; bullion and ore shipments of the entire state $22,500,000; an increase over 1879 of $3,000,000.

Fatally Shot.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 31.—This morning J. L. Smith, Union Pacific detective at Sydney, Neb., shot and mortally wounded Doug Black alias Hanagan at that place. Black fired two shots at Smith when the latter replied with three shots.

The Utah Delegateship.

Allen Campbell, anti-Mormon candidate for congress at the late election in Utah, passed through to-day on his way east. He says that Gov. Murray will decide by January 4th whether he will give Delegate Cannon a certificate of election, the objection being that Cannon is an alien and a polygamist. Campbell's counsel hold that Gov. Murray has power to pass upon the question of eligibility as to issuing a certificate of election, and can legally give a certificate to Campbell. There will certainly be a contest in the house over the seat. Delegate Campbell is a democrat, but strongly anti-Mormon.

Southern Oregon.

The Jacksonville Sentinel has just completed the 25th year of its publication.

On Tuesday morning a loaded revolver was discovered loaded and cocked, with a string attached to the door of a Chinese wash house in Jacksonville in such a way that the person opening the door would receive the contents of the pistol.

During the year 1880 Rev. F. X. Blanchet, Catholic pastor of the Jacksonville parish, has traveled 1307 miles in his parish and 950 miles out of it. The itinerant labor of this industrious pastor is well rewarded by the unity and growth of his flock and his zeal might be profitably emulated by his Protestant brethren. On Christmas day the father received the gift of a very handsome sofa from his congregation at Jacksonville.

WEST INDIES.

Cuban Rebs Prosecution Abandoned.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Captain-General Blanco is not to leave the Cuban government. He has ordered abandonment of the prosecution of all political cases connected with the insurrection, pending before military courts.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS.

A great portion of the suffering and distress in this country is due to the fact that the people take too much physic and too many drugs. If you want to preserve your health, save doctors' and druggists' bills, use the California Pine and Eucalyptus Porous Plasters for all pains. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Sioux Come to Terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Brule and Yankton Sioux agreed to-day to sign a treaty to allow railroads right of way through their reservation. The price they agree to take is $5 per acre for the land needed at terminal points, $4 per acre for land used for intermediate stations, and $110 per mile for the roadway. This is substantially what the roads have offered from the start. The Sansarc, Minneconjous and Two-Kettle bands are expected to agree to the same proposition. Still, the railroad officers will feel sure of nothing until the treaty is actually signed, and this the Indians seem disposed to put off to the last minute.

Congressional Prognostications.

The army appropriation bill will likely be pressed immediately when congress meets. That passed, there is a clear field for the funding bill which will probably be disposed of inside of two weeks. Reapportionment may be crowded over by long debates on the electoral count.

Ye Chivalrous Southerner.

The authorities of the deaf, dumb and blind institute of North Carolina, have discharged Mrs. Ellen Campbell, for many years its superintendent, because she wrote a private letter to a friend in Massachusetts, saying that the "Fool's Errand" was a true picture of southern life.

Ordered to do the Polite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The customary orders have been issued for officers of the army and navy at Washington to pay their respects to the president on New Year's day.

A Descendant of the Historic Logan.

A. S. Logan, a lineal descendant of the historic Indian chief, has been appointed to a position in the interior department.

Change in the Postal Laws Proposed.

Judge Freeman, assistant attorney general for the post office department, has written to the postmaster general taking ground that printed commercial papers filled out in writing are legally subject to letter rates of postage, and therefore section [illegible] of the present postal regulations, allowing such papers as bills of lading, invoices, way-bills, insurance documents, deeds, circulars and hand bills to pass through the mails as third-class matter, should be annulled as contrary to law.

Army Officers Retired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The president has retired Brig. Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, inspector general, and Col. John B. Barnard, of the corps of engineers.

Decrease of Petroleum Production in Pennsylvania.

It is expected that the American export trade of petroleum will be affected by the rapid decline in production in what is known as the northern belt of Pennsylvania, of which Bradford is the center. For some years the United States have enjoyed almost a monopoly of the petroleum production of the world, owing to immense deposits in northern Pennsylvania, and the economy with which the oil was brought to the surface. News that this field is showing a rapid decline in production, and that prices must necessarily advance, will stimulate production in other parts of the world. The state department through United States consuls have information of large petroleum fields in Russia, China and in South America.

Pertinent Showing.

Statistics in the postoffice department make a suggestion showing the relative value of the republican and democratic parties to the nation. Counting California for Hancock the union was equally divided by the election—19 states going for Garfield and 19 for Hancock. The records show that for every dollar expended for mails, Garfield states returned $1 05 cents for every dollar expended. For the same purpose, in states giving their electoral vote for Hancock, only 68 cents are returned, the first class returning a profit of 6 per cent. and second class creating a deficit of 32 per cent.

The Reluctant Sioux.

The Cheyenne river and Lower Brule Sioux kept their appointment for another conference at the interior department this morning and informed Secretary Schurz that they had made up their minds to accept the terms offered them by the Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads for right of way through their reservations, but they wanted to talk the matter over among themselves several days longer before signing any agreement. The secretary, in reply, told them that they must bring the matter to a conclusion one way or the other this afternoon, and the conference accordingly adjourned.

Money and Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There were distributed from the United States mints $316,995, in silver dollars for the week ending December 31, against $207,988 for the corresponding week of 1879. The treasury department to-day remitted on account of redemption of 6s of 1880, due to-day, checks amounting to $123,340. There now remains $621,000,000 of this loan unredeemed, of which amount the treasury holds $1,083,000 as security for national bank circulation.

National Revenue for December.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Receipts from customs for December will amount to nearly $13,000,000, and from internal revenue, nearly $12,000,000.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

Statement of Government Paper at the Present Date.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Following is the statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $60,745; legal tender notes of all issues, $346,681,016; one year notes of '63, $46,045; two year notes of '63, $12,550; two year coupon notes of '63, $30,350; compound interest notes, $341,116; fractional currency, all issues, $15,523,406; total, $362,682,474.

Following is a statement of dispositions made by the treasurer of the United States of national bank notes redeemed during the month, and six months ending this day, as compared with corresponding periods of last year. Notes out for circulation, assorted and returned to banks of issue: month, $436,000; six months, $3,705,300; notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the comptroller of currency for destruction and replacement with new notes: month, $1,307,000; six months, $15,616,400; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury: month, $605,500; six months, $3,078,350. Totals for 1880, month, $2,498,500; six months, $22,399,050. Totals for 1879, month, $2,935,100; six months, $30,480,600. Decrease for six months, $8,081,550; increase for the month, $[illegible].

Following is a statement of the comptroller of the currency, showing the amounts of national bank notes and of legal tender notes outstanding at dates of passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 30, 1878, together with amounts outstanding at date and increase or decrease: The net increase of national bank notes during the calendar year was $2,256,227; increase of legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation is $391,171, increase during the year $7,609,008; amount legal tender notes now on deposit $31,067,823. The total amount of national bank notes outstanding Jan. 1, 1881, is $343,219,943, not including national gold notes amounting to $1,135,280 59. National banks have been organized during the calendar year with an aggregate authorized capital of $7,274,170. Eleven banks have gone into voluntary liquidation, having a capital of $1,046,000. Three banks have failed during the calendar year with a capital of $700,000, and dividends amounting to 80, 90@100 per cent. respectively, have been paid to creditors of these banks.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

Statement of the Population of all the States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The superintendent of the census makes the following approximate statement of the population of the states and territories. It is believed to be very near the final figures which are expected to be announced next week:

Alabama	1,262,344	Missouri	2,169,091
Alaska		Montana	39,157
Arizona	40,441	Nebraska	452,432
Arkansas	802,000	Nevada	62,265
California	864,686	New Hampshire	347,784
Colorado	194,649	New Jersey	1,130,892
Connecticut	622,683	New Mexico	118,430
Dakota	134,502	New York	5,083,173
Delaware	146,654	North Carolina	1,400,000
Dist. Columbia	177,638	Ohio	3,197,794
Florida	266,566	Oregon	174,767
Georgia	1,538,983	Pennsylvania	4,282,738
Idaho	32,611	Rhode Island	276,528
Illinois	3,078,636	South Carolina	995,706
Indiana	1,978,358	Tennessee	1,542,463
Iowa	1,624,463	Texas	1,597,509
Kansas	995,335	Utah	143,907
Kentucky	1,648,599	Vermont	332,286
Louisiana	940,263	Virginia	1,512,203
Maine	648,945	Washington	75,120
Maryland	935,139	West Virginia	618,193
Massachusetts	1,783,086	Wisconsin	1,315,386
Michigan	1,634,096	Wyoming	20,788
Minnesota	780,807		
Mississippi	1,131,899	Total	50,162,559

PACIFIC COAST APPROPRIATIONS.

Recommended by the U. S. Engineer Officers—Large Reduction Probable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The official estimates of appropriations required for the next fiscal year include the following details not heretofore published for distinctive Pacific coast purposes:

For surveying the public lands of California, $50,000; Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Colorado, $30,000 each; Nevada, Utah and Montana $25,000 each; Dakota, $40,000; Arizona, $15,000.

For surveying private land claims; California, $10,000; Arizona and New Mexico, $8000 each.

For United States geological survey under Clarence King, $400,000.

For clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, including those engaged to bring up arrears of work, and in copying and preserving defaced original Spanish archives, $35,000. [Note—Increased appropriations of $5000 to $8000 each are also recommended for similar purposes in all other Pacific coast states and territories.]

For survey of the Pacific coast under the superintendent of the geodetic survey, $180,000.

For river and harbor improvements: At Oakland harbor, $150,000; Wilmington harbor, $50,000; Coos bay harbor, $60,000; Sacramento river, $10,000; San Joaquin river, $50,000; Petaluma creek, $20,000; Cascades of the Columbia river, $500,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers from Portland to the sea, including the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, $150,000; to protect the beach at Point Adams, at the mouth of the Columbia, $[illegible]; Upper Columbia and Snake river, $50,000; Upper Willamette and Yamhill rivers, $30,000; Lower Clearwater, Idaho, $10,000.

(NOTE—All the foregoing river and harbor estimates form part of a grand total of over $21,000,000 recommended by the officers of the engineer corps, which the secretary of war in transmitting them to congress recommends should be reduced to a total of $7,550,000, without suggesting what reductions should be made in any particular case.)

Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 50 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Stock Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The old year closed on Pine street to-day in the dullest possible manner. The stock board adjourned at noon to-day until Monday.

A Test Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company have filed a complaint before the Circuit court to test the powers of the railroad commissioners to fix rates of fare and freight; also to examine the company's books.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The defendant in the case of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co. against the board of railroad commissioners has filed an answer which, although it generally admits the averments of the complaint, also avers that more than half of the plaintiff's steamship business consists of the transportation of freight and passengers from port to port within the state of California; that such freight is consigned to citizens of California, and that the passengers are citizens of California traveling from port to port. It is denied that the constitution will or intends to establish rates of charges for transportation of passengers or freight from a port within the state of California to a port without said state. It also denies any authority to examine plaintiff's books, etc. This is understood to be an agreed case to determine the law in its relation to steamship companies engaged in the coasting trade.

Mining Mill Transfer.

It is reported that the Goodshaw Mining Company has consummated the purchase of [illegible] mill at Bodie, and will at once commence to crush ore from the 400 and 500-foot levels.

[illegible]

A large and enthusiastic meeting of sympathizers with the [illegible] last night, was presided over by [illegible] supreme court [illegible]

[illegible]

The first regiment, N. G. C., [illegible] was presented with a stand of colors at the [illegible] last night by Gov. Perkins, on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco. There was a large attendance, and after the presentation and a review of the troops, dancing was indulged in till a late hour.

NEVADA.

The Full Measure of [illegible].

VIRGINIA, Dec. 31.—The district court to-day sentenced B. H. Cassidy, the defaulting [illegible], to pay a fine of [illegible], and to five years hard labor, the [illegible] penalty of the law.

WEEK OF PRAYER IN PORTLAND.

Sunday Temperance Services [illegible], etc.

A meeting of the [illegible] of the churches of Portland was held yesterday [illegible] in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. A. L. Lindsley, [illegible], was called to the chair and Rev. R. S. Stubbs was elected secretary.

The following subjects were [illegible] discussed, viz: [illegible] invited to cooperate in observing the week [illegible] this question especially [illegible] of union meetings [illegible].

Clergymen present: Rev. A. L. Lindsley, J. H. Acton, J. A. Gray, J. A. Cruzan, R. S. Stubbs and M. Judy.

Following the custom of the [illegible] week of prayer [illegible] of the United States, it was voted that we [illegible] recommend to our churches and congregations to hold union meetings in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. daily at 12:15, to close at 1 P. M., each meeting to be presided over by the [illegible].

It was also decided to hold a union service on Monday evening in the same hall, January 3d, at 7:30. One or two more evening union meetings may be announced at that time.

PROGRAMME FOR WEEK OF PRAYER IN THE ROOMS OF THE Y. M. C. A. [illegible]

Jan. 2, 1881—Theme, Christ the only hope of a lost world.

MONDAY, 12:15 NOON.

Thanksgiving for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, of the past year, and prayer for their continuance—conducted by Rev. J. H. Acton.

MONDAY, 7:30 P. M.

The evening service to be conducted by Dr. A. L. Lindsley.

TUESDAY, 12:15 NOON.

Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins—Rev. J. A. Cruzan.

WEDNESDAY, 12:15 NOON.

Prayer for the church of Christ, its unity and purity, its ministry and for revivals of religion—Rev. J. A. Gray.

THURSDAY, 12:15 NOON.

Christian education: Prayer for the family, Sunday schools and all educational institutions, for Young Men's Christian Associations, and for the press—Rev. M. Judy.

FRIDAY, 12:15 NOON.

Prayer for the prevalence of justice, humanity and peace among all nations; for the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration—Rev. Mr. Wolverton.

SATURDAY, 12:15 NOON.

Prayer for Christian missions and the conversion of the world to Christ—Rev. R. S. Stubbs.

SUNDAY.

Theme—On the administration of the Holy Spirit.

MONTHLY SUNDAY TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

A committee of ladies, appointed by the "Open Temperance Meeting" of Portland, having personally solicited the clergy of this city to hold monthly union temperance meetings, in which all the churches should unite to the extent of suspending their Sunday evening services on those occasions, the matter was introduced by Rev. J. A. Cruzan for consideration and final disposition.

After careful consideration the following, submitted in the form of a motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the churches, congregations and ministers of Portland are uniformly firm and unvarying friends of temperance. Having originated the Open Temperance Meeting in this city, they cheerfully respond to all reasonable demands it may make upon their services; nevertheless they consider it would be impracticable to hold the union temperance meetings as proposed.

The following motion was then adopted:

Moved, That we, the pastors of the churches, favor the holding of a Sunday evening temperance meeting in one of the churches each month, under the direction of the officers of the Open Temperance meeting and the pastor of the church in which the meeting is held; provided, that the holding of this meeting shall not imply that the residue of the churches are obligated to suspend their regular evening services.

PASTORS' AND MINISTERS' MEETING.

It was voted to hold a meeting of all the pastors and ministers of Portland and East Portland, at the residence of Rev. J. H. Acton, next door to the Taylor street M. E. church, on Monday, January 10th, at 11 o'clock. Subject for consideration and conversation, "Revivals." Discussion to be opened by Rev. J. H. Acton.

After prayer by Rev. M. Judy, the meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

First Baptist Church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Gray. Sunday school after the morning service.

German preaching in the old academy, corner 7th and Jefferson at 11 o'clock; also at Mission Chapel, corner 8th and D, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. F. Bens.

Presbyterian church, corner Washington and Third: Services to be conducted by the pastor, Dr. Lindsley. Discourses appropriate to the new year.

Advent Christian Church—Corner of Main and Eleventh streets; A. Snashall pastor; service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; prayer meeting on Friday eve at 7:30.

Hall Street M. E. Church—Corner Hall and Sixth; M. Judy pastor; services Sabbath morning and evening. Let everybody go to church on the first Sabbath of 1881. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M.

Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. A. E. Fridricksen pastor, will preach in the Norwegian language at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M., at the old academy, cor. Seventh and Jefferson streets.

The Spiritualist Society will meet over the Louisville restaurant on First street, between Morrison and Yamhill streets, at 2 P. M. Dr. Clarke lectures at 7:30. All believers in religious liberty invited.

Christian Church—There will be preaching at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison streets, Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour by the pastor, Bruce Wolverton. Sunday school at 12:30. You are invited.

Congregational church, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, pastor—Admission of members and the Lord's Supper Sunday morning. In the evening regular monthly lecture to young people. Subject, "It is time to brace up and swear off." A sermon for the New Year. Seats free.

Divine service with the administration of the holy communion will be held to-morrow in St. Stephen's chapel, beginning at 11 o'clock; choral service at 3:30, and evening prayer at 7 o'clock in St. Matthew's mission chapel. The services will be conducted by Rev. John Rosenberg.

Unitarian Church—T. L. Eliot minister; services to-morrow, morning and evening; Sunday school at 12:30, and South Portland Sunday school at 3 P. M. In the evening the third lecture upon "The Revision of the Bible" will be given, and the principal changes of text indicated.

Taylor Street M. E. church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor; Sabbath school at 12:30; Praise service at 6:30; missionary prayer meeting Thursday evening. The usual communion service will be omitted until next month, but an opportunity for those seeking membership will be given at the Sabbath morning service. Strangers cordially invited.

Portland Seamen's bethel, cor Third and D streets, Sunday School and Bible study from 9:30 to 10:30. Ship meeting on board the bark Campana to-morrow at 2 P. M.; this vessel lies at the foot of Salmon street. Singers especially invited. Preaching in Bethel hall at 7:30 P. M. by Chaplain Stubbs. Subject—"Time." Prayer meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:30.

First German Evangelical Church—Corner Eighth and Clay streets; H. W. Axthelm, pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Services at Milwaukie at 2:30 P. M. Monday, Jan. 3d, preaching at Zion church at Beaver creek 3 P. M.; Tuesday, Jan. 4th, at Canby, 2 P. M.; Wednesday, Jan. 5th, at Milwaukie, 7 P. M.; after services there will be election for Sunday school officers and class leader; all members requested to be present.

CANADA.

Robillard Re-elected.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—Robillard to-day was re-elected for this county to the Quebec parliament. He had been unseated by the courts for undue influence of priests at the last general election.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1881.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1880.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

January.

1.—Ice blockade in the Columbia river; Chief Engineer Jordan qualified and assumed charge of the fire department; arrival of Charles Stewart Parnell in New York; close of the socialist congress at Pittsburg; General Grant reaches Savannah; emancipation celebration at Good Templars' Hall; snow 14 inches deep and thermometer 24 deg. below zero in Grant county; cannery at Bayview burned; great loss of stock in Southern and Eastern Oregon; death of Patrick Norton.

2.—Steamer Emma Hayward makes an unsuccessful attempt to reach The Cascades; P. Leonard appointed deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court; steamer A. A. McCully sold to Z. J. Hatch; high water in the upper Willamette; meeting of the California legislature; severe weather in Vancouver's Island, thermometer 56 deg. below zero in the interior and stock perishing by hundreds; Capital Savings Bank of Sacramento closed.

3.—Departure of the Ute chiefs for Washington; thermometer 28 deg. below zero at Pendleton; arrival of Dennis Kearney in New York; death of O. D. Miller at The Dalles; arrival of Prof. Muir from Alaska; committee of common council recommend a tax of six mills for city purposes; funeral of Patrick Norton; arrival of Collector Ball.

4.—Publication of story of Ute outrages as told by Mrs. Meeker; decision of the Maine supreme court condemning the illegal action of Gov. Garcelon and his council; Wm. Pumphrey fatally stabbed by Jack Vincent at Olequa, W. T.

5.—Death of Bishop Gilbert Haven; navigation of the Columbia opened to The Dalles; burning of Turner hotel, 20 or more persons lost in the flames; public schools reopened; navigation in the Willamette interrupted by high water; funeral of Count Johannes in New York.

6.—Annual Meeting of the First Baptist Church Society; wheat quotations $1 95@1 97½ per cental; locks at Oregon City flooded and impassable; Haskins burned to death at San Francisco; James A. Garfield nominated by the republican caucus of the Ohio legislature for the U. S. senate; sea made a clean sweep over Tillamook rock, placing the men in fearful peril.

7.—Death of G. M. Pearne at East Portland; seven patients admitted to St. Vincent's hospital, increasing the number to 61; confusion continues in Maine, fusionists organize both houses of the legislature; unprecedented fall of snow in western Washington, reaching a depth of eight feet in some places; Victorio commences his spring campaign in Arizona and New Mexico; loss of valuable rafts of logs in Snake river by breaking up of ice; death of Wm. H. Evans.

8.—Meeting of the democratic state committee at Salem; damaging floods throughout the valley; Luke Pryor succeeds Senator Houston of Alabama; arrival of the president of Peru in New York; brutal murder of Jacob Swanger near Hillsboro, by Harry Wintzingerode.

9.—Barometer at 1 P. M. 28.57, lowest ever recorded on the Pacific coast; violent wind storm prevailed throughout the state and Washington Territory, immense damage to timber and property, two men killed in Portland, three children killed in a school house at La Center, W. T., and several wounded, the most violent and destructive storm ever known on the Pacific coast; contest in the U. S. senate over the confirmation of John Morton as collector of revenue at San Francisco; Gen. Chamberlain assumes charge of the state government of Maine; the lord mayor of Dublin appeals to the mayors of American cities for aid for the destitute Irish; death of W. H. Goodwin, of Albany.

10.—Details of storm coming in; all telegraph lines down and railroads blockaded with fallen timber; death of Frank Leslie at New York; famine-stricken laborers plunder meat and bread shops at Cork, Ireland; exodus of negroes from south to Indiana; snow two feet deep at Yale, British Columbia; murder of Henry Stephens at Canyon City by John Doherty; Pilot Daly indicted by the United States [illegible] for manslaughter by having wrecked the steamship Great Republic on Sand island.

11.—Arrival of the Ute delegation at Washington.

12.—H. N. Skinner stabbed by O. S. Murray; Harry Lynch brutally beaten by Thos. Watts; Parnell and Dillon enthusiastically received at Boston; schools of Seattle closed because children were unable to make their way through the snow; annual meeting of the Unitarian Society; Joel Spencer falls from the upper floor of Flanders' dock, sustaining fatal injuries.

13.—The Scottsburg mail lost in the Umpqua river; death of Lieut. Shelton, U. S. A., in a stage near Roseburg; Hayes truck ordered from San Francisco; telegraph communication opened with Walla Walla, first time since the great storm; ice gorge in Hell Gate still solid; death of Hon. Jas. S. Holman in Polk county.

15.—Track cleared and travel renewed on west side road between Portland and Independence; 30,000 tons of freight in blockade on the upper Columbia; steamer Almota makes a trip from Umatilla to Ainsworth; Major Morrow defeats Victorio and his followers, but the result is not decisive.

16.—Locks cleared and navigation resumed on the upper Willamette; address to the people issued under the supervision of the democratic state central committee; Maine supreme court issues a decision solidly sustaining republicans in all points at issue with fusionists, and declaring all administrative proceedings of the latter null and void; death of J. J. Nicholas, a pioneer of Jackson county.

17.—Davis, republican, elected and inaugurated governor of Maine by the legislature; deaths from starvation reported in Ireland; death of J. M. McCoy at San Francisco.

18.—Exposure of the "Shepherd's Fold" villainy in New York; Henry Wintzingerode confesses to the murder of Jacob Swanger; production of German melodrama, "Village and City," by local amateurs; investigation of Star route postal service by Congress; Gen. Chamberlain recognizes the authority of Gov. Davis, of Maine, and relinquishes the state government.

19.—Banquet of Pacific Coast pioneers in New York; Henry S. Sukedorf affirmed census supervisor for Oregon; fusionists rebel against legal authority in Maine, troops called out to aid the authorities and state house occupied by armed men; ice gorge at Hell Gate broken; petition of Portland board of trade asking an appropriation of $200,000 for improvement of Columbia river presented to congress; Mayor Thompson vetoes the bill for raising the salary of the city treasurer.

20.—The collision of North Bend and Oregon at Astoria; Charles Bacon thrown from a buggy and seriously hurt; suicide of Wong Fook, a condemned Chinese murderer in the county jail; George Bruck instantly killed at Bruck's mill, near Vancouver; prisoners strike at Kansas City; Senate exodus committee commence taking testimony as to the cause of the colored emigration North; death of M. Meyer, of Salem, in San Francisco.

21.—Syndicate of eastern bankers purchase controlling interest in the Central Pacific railroad; eighty miners killed by pit explosion at New Castle, England; home rule meetings throughout Ireland; great discontent among the people; first load of wheat brought down the Columbia since the freeze [illegible]; fifth annual report of the Chinese mission school; Washington Hall sends forty homeless children from New York to Iowa; the "iron clad" ordinances introduced into the common council; John Gray, of Linn county, drugged and robbed in this city, and dies within one week, from exposure, while delirious.

22.—Death of Commodore Blake, U. S. N.; Princess Louise sails from Liverpool for Halifax; J. N. Dolph resigns the presidency of the O. R. & N. Co., and is succeeded by S. G. Reed; Gen. Grant arrived at Havana; death at Astoria of John Jewett, a pioneer of 1847.

23.—Earthquake at Havana; Prof Muir lectured on the Glaciers of Alaska; fire at the corner of Taylor and First streets, Wm. Connell's building, loss about $10,000.

24.—Parnell and Dillon receive $6,000, subscriptions to Irish relief fund, in Buffalo; successful use of the electric light in Chicago; disaster on the New York elevated railway.

25.—Lecture of Rev. J. A. Cruzan denouncing the special police service; Zelph Morgan, a sheep-herder, frozen to death in Umatilla county; Gen. Grant received with royal honors at Havana.

26.—Burning of the shoe shops of the Kings' county penitentiary of New York, loss $400,000; James Russell Lowell confirmed as minister to Great Britain, John W. Foster as minister to Russia, Lucius Fairchild as minister to Spain, and Philip H. Morgan as minister to Mexico.

27.—Circuit court of Clatsop county convened at Astoria.

28.—First through train from Portland to Corvallis; riot in the Shenandoah valley; fusionists in Maine "give up the ship."

29.—Marriage in this city of S. D. Adair, of Astoria, and Miss Mary, daughter of Bishop Morris; first train on the west side reaches Corvallis.

30.—William Marshall, an ex-convict, shot and killed by an arresting officer, near Salem.

31.—Indian troubles reported from Alaska; unsuccessful attempt by prisoners confined in the county jail to effect their escape.

February.

1.—Death of Miss Katie Showers, of Portland, in California.

2.—New Market Theater reopened for the winter season, John Maguire manager, Chaplin's Dramatic Company on the boards; Clark Hamilton shot and instantly killed at Mollala, Clackamas county, by George Collins.

3.—Severe storm on the Atlantic coast, great loss of vessels and life.

4.—Meeting of the Republican convention of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Boss Don Cameron "jobs" the business in the Grant interest; Morton rejected by the senate.

5.—Expose of cruel treatment of the convicts confined in the Kentucky penitentiary; opening of the British parliament; Mason Crosby killed by Dick Johnson at Monmouth, Polk county; Mr. Northcutt, a Yamhill county farmer, robbed of $3,800 on the highway near Wheatland.

6.—Society of United Irishmen disband.

9.—Opening of the Harrison street public school; burning of the Theater Royal, London, $1,000,000; Mount Vesuvius "on a bust;" Chinese New Year, grand doings in the Asiatic quarters of city.

10.—Burning of the California state normal school at San Jose, loss $200,000; Mardi Gras celebrations at New Orleans and Memphis.

12.—Opening of the Reichstag; Brummell, an editor of Hollister, California, shoots and kills Carlton, a rival editor; meeting of the Oregon state suffrage association in this city.

13.—Henry Ward Beecher declares strong in favor of Gen. Grant and an unlimited number of presidential terms.

14.—St. Valentine's Day; National Blaine Club organized at Washington; National Sherman Club organized at New York; labor agitation at Denver, Colorado.

18.—Attempt to blow up the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, 5 soldiers killed, 35 wounded, and the czar and royal family narrowly escape; failure of the "iron clad" ordinances to pass the council; arrival of Gen. Grant in Mexico.

19.—Steamer California, after drifting helplessly for four days, arrives at Victoria in safety.

20.—Incorporation of the Oregonian Railway Co., limited; death of Wm. O. Bruen.

23.—Meeting of the democratic national committee at Washington; grading commenced by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company on their line between Wallula and The Dalles.

24.—Arrival of De Lesseps in New York; meeting of the Utica, N. Y., republican convention.

25.—Meeting of the Vermont republican convention; Grant and a third term endorsed by the Utica convention; dramatic recital of "Esther," by Jewish children, at New Market Theater.

27.—Executive power of the Russian government delegated to Gen. Melikoff.

28.—McGraw stabs McDonald at Port Townsend; death of Mrs. Judge Hamilton.

29.—M. Ramsey killed at the New Castle mine by falling down a chute.

March.

1.—Fire on Stark, between 1st and 2d, in Bickel's building; annual school meeting, tax of 4½ mills levied.

2.—J. C. Flood sells his mining interests to Mackey and retires from the bonanza firm; death of Mrs. L. Call; the supreme court decides that Ah Lee must hang; great loss of stock reported in Lake county; 25th anniversary of the accession of the czar of Russia celebrated at St. Petersburg with great solemnities; grand military reception of Gen. Grant at the city of Mexico; sinking of the Willamette Chief and barge in Willamette slough.

3.—E. S. Kearney confirmed as marshal for Oregon; collision between the Oregon and Germania in Fuca straits; President Diaz, of Mexico, gives Grant a grand banquet at the palace; appearance of Jessie Raymond and Little Tommy at Washington.

4.—Death of Rev. L. H. Judson, a pioneer of 1848; suicide of John Grahamslaw; nomination of John Wilson for school director; annual meeting of the directors of the library association.

5.—Annual election of the Washington Guard; death of Mrs. Capt. Joseph Sloan; release of Bernard and Fairchilds, alleged murderers of Mrs. Hagar; suicide of John Everest; suicide of E. G. Cotton, at San Francisco.

6.—Railroad accident near Seattle, one man killed and several wounded.

7.—Death of Mrs. Gen. Babbitt.

8.—Massing of United States troops in and near San Francisco as a precaution against a labor riot; the body of Brumfield, murdered by Thomas, found in the [illegible] river; John Wilson elected school clerk, and D. W. Williams re-elected clerk; fire at Vancouver barracks, loss $4,000; convict John McComb fatally stabs convict Watson in the Salem penitentiary.

9.—The residence of John Murray, of Marion county, destroyed by fire, loss $1,500; drowning of Albert Bonser in Lewis river; burning of the Grand Central hotel at Oakland.

10.—Fire on the tug Edith, at St. Helens; wreck of the Br. bark Dilharre, at the mouth of the Columbia.

11.—Denis Kearney arrested at San Francisco on a charge of misdemeanor; an eight-year old boy named Clark, at the order of his mother, kills a farmer named Paddon, at Sehome, W. T.; fire near corner of Madison and 7th, loss $1,500.

12.—Secretary Sherman publicly announces himself a candidate for the presidency.

13.—Little daughter of Mr. Buckner near Freeport, W. T., burned to death.

14.—Fire on board the steamer City of Sydney in San Francisco; fire at the Cliff House, Oregon City, loss $1500; marriage of Ben Selling and Miss Tillie Hess in San Francisco; fire in Strowbridge's block, corner of First and Salmon street, loss $28,000; 12th anniversary of the organization of the Y. M. C. A.

15.—Strike of journeymen harness makers in this city; wheat $1 80@1 90; attempt in congress to break up the W. F. & Co.'s letter carrying business; Dennis Kearney sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1000.

16.—Contracts let for grading and ties for the east side narrow gauge railroad; meeting of the presbytery of Oregon at Albany.

17.—St. Patrick's day appropriately observed in this city; strike of piano makers in New York; Capt. M. C. Wilkinson brutally assaulted by hoodlums in the church at Hillsboro.

18.—G. W. Backus robbed of $870 on board the Cascade boat.

19.—The Ute investigation in progress in Washington.

20.—Discovery of Masonic emblems in Alexandria, Egypt; now rages the "15 puzzle craze;" meeting of the Josephine county republican convention.

22.—Oxford wins a boat race over Cambridge; the new California Chinese law declared void by the district court.

23.—European emigrants arriving in New York in large numbers; Farrier kills Powell at Lebanon, Oregon; death of Capt. Francis Connor; annual meeting of the Portland seamen's friends' society.

25.—Meeting of the state greenback convention at Salem; extreme cold weather in British Columbia continues.

26.—Meeting of the Texas republican convention; death of John Starr at New Tacoma.

28.—Easter services at Trinity church; death of Mrs. Dr. B. A. Ford; death of Mrs. Emil Frank in San Francisco.

29.—Grading commenced on the Oswego narrow gauge road; organization of the Jefferson street ferry company; Scottish ballad concert at New Market theater.

30.—State election in California, election of the citizen's ticket; English parliamentary canvass in progress.

31.—Trinity Guild entertainment at New Market Theater; Entire property of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company transferred to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company; Linn county republican convention.

April.

1.—E. S. Kearney assumes charge of the U. S. marshal's office; Charles E. Tilton withdraws from the banking firm of Ladd & Tilton and Wm. M. Ladd becomes a partner therein; arrival of Gen. Grant at New Orleans; meeting of the Kansas republican convention; the liberal or Gladstone party win in the English election.

2.—New Market Theater furnished with a new drop curtain; discovery of the body of Mrs. Brumfield, murdered by Thomas at Big [illegible]; case of the Portland Light Battery vs. Multnomah county decided in favor of the plaintiff.

5.—Benefit of Miss Sonora Witherell at New Market Theater.

7.—Channing memorial service at the Unitarian church.

8.—Rhode Island election, no choice for governor; good reports received from the Skagit mines.

10.—"Black Dan" wins the great walking match in New York.

12.—Circuit court for Columbia county convenes at St. Helens; S. S. Landschutz (who afterwards "shoots" out) establishes a produce and stock exchange, wherein many of our business men put in coin which they never got out; President Hayes submits Chinese message to the house.

13.—Fire at Boemer's blacksmith shop, corner of Front and Main streets; Grant at Vicksburg.

14.—Municipal elections in New Jersey show republican gains; the Whittaker investigation in progress at West Point; meeting of the Great Western Millers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. Fred Bolles assigned commander of the steamship Columbia; the Oregonian Railway Company, limited, assumes control of the Dayton narrow gauge road; Otero, the Spanish regicide executed at Madrid; Iowa instructs for Blaine; Kentucky instructs for Grant.

15.—Missouri instructs for Grant.

16.—Massachusetts republican convention; Marion county democratic convention; seeding about completed throughout the Willamette valley; Capt. J. C. Ainsworth resigns as director of the O. R. R.; Giant powder explosion at Berkeley, Cal., 25 persons killed.

19.—Great loss of property by forest fires in Virginia; arrival of Hayes truck for Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co.; Marshfield, Mo., devastated by hurricane; Dennis Kearney committed to the house of correction; ground broke at Silverton, Marion county, for the Willamette Valley Narrow Gauge road.

20.—William Lysham and wife murdered near Cayuse Station, in Eastern Oregon, by unknown parties; death of T. J. Carter, an old citizen of Portland, at Baker City.

21.—Ah Lee hanged in the county jail yard; strike among fishermen at Astoria; great storm in California; meeting of the republican state convention in this city; meeting of the democratic state convention in Vermont at Montpelier; sudden death at Walla Walla of Mrs. Clara C. Thwing, formerly of this city.

22.—Nomination of Hon. M. C. George as member of congress; falling of the Madison square garden building at New York, a number of persons killed and injured.

23.—Charles De Young, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco Chronicle, shot and instantly killed by the son of Mayor Kalloch of San Francisco; strike of the fishermen in Astoria continues, serious trouble anticipated; Johnny Mooney, a lad, accidentally shoots himself in the leg; Sylvester D. Ogden, a young man, commits suicide at Vancouver by shooting himself; Secretary Sherman tendered a reception in New York.

24.—Sudden death of W. B. Carter, state printer, at his home in Corvallis; very light run of salmon reported in the Columbia; eleventh anniversary of the organization of the Portland high school; great fire in Hull, Canada, several hundred buildings destroyed.

25.—Three fishermen carried over the Columbia river bar and drowned.

26.—Mammoth promenade concert and ball at Mechanics' pavilion, given by the Odd Fellows; Capt. Charles Thorne, of the steamer California, presented with a silver set by the officers and crew of that vessel; six men drowned in the Skagit river, W. T.

27.—Commencement exercises of the medical department of the Willamette University; Great storm at Macon, Georgia; Lawrence Lundan commits suicide near East Portland by cutting his throat and leaping into a well; reception held on board the new steamship Columbia at New York.

28.—Grand jury of state circuit court of Clackamas county ignore the bills against Bernard and Fairchild; democratic state conventions of Pennsylvania and Connecticut held at Harrisburg and Hartford; republican state convention of Ohio, held at Columbus; sudden death of an Italian named Lavavelli at Astoria.

29.—California republicans declare for Blaine "first, last and all the time."

30.—Sale of the iron works at Albina for $15,000; Ex-Postmaster General D. M. Key appointed district judge in Tennessee; James M. Murphy, an old resident of Port Townsend, W. T., attempts to murder his wife and then kills himself; James Cook, a convict, effects his escape from the Oregon Penitentiary.

May.

1.—Heavy fire at the corner of First and Ash streets, A. G. Walling, the Standard, and others lose heavily; 23d quadrennial general conference of the M. E. church; democratic county conventions of Yamhill and Clackamas held.

2.—George Collins indicted for the murder of Clark Hamilton by the grand jury of Clackamas county.

3.—Ferry boat capsized at Palouse Ferry, on Snake river, and two persons drowned.

4.—President Hayes vetoes the deficiency bill; mayor Kalloch impeached.

5.—Death of Judge Dangerfield, of San Francisco, while on the bench; Wisconsin republican convention; Delaware republican convention; New Jersey republican convention; rival republican conventions in Baltimore, Md.; New Hampshire democratic convention; marriage of the daughter of secretary Sherman at Chicago; North Carolina greenback convention; annual meeting of the British Benevolent Society; death of Francis Fowler, an old pioneer in Columbia county.

6.—Olympic Club entertainment at New Market Theater; anti-third term meeting at St. Louis; Blaine the choice of the New Jersey republicans; New Hampshire declares for Blaine; meeting of the Ohio democratic convention; a number of fishermen drowned in Lower Columbia.

7.—The Delaware republican convention declares for Blaine; meeting of Delaware greenback convention; encouraging crop reports from various sections of the state; drowning of little son of Mr. Kesner, of East Portland.

8.—Shooting affray between two Chinamen—Ah Jep and Ah Ching—in this city; meeting of citizens to take steps toward the organization of a fire company in the northern portion of the city; riot threatened at Columbus, Ohio.

9.—George Collins convicted of murder; death of George Rinse; formal opening of the Esmond hotel; disastrous collision off Cape Flattery between barkentine C. L. Taylor and bark Ranier.

10.—Disastrous fire at Bradford, Pa.; continued distress in Ireland; strike of dock laborers at Liverpool; big row at the Chicago convention over Grant; T. D. French shot and killed near Heppner by James Murphy; E. W. Ashmund run over by a train at the Cascades, one leg badly crushed.

11.—Work commenced on the Lebanon branch of the O. & C. R. R.; official report of the United States engineers on the location of the proposed harbor of refuge; fearful cyclone sweeps over a part of McLean county, Illinois; heavy storm passes over Cincinnati; row at Visalia, in which several persons are killed and wounded; Charles Mitchell fatally shot by William Williams at Astoria.

12.—Building of Wm. Courtney, at the corner of Grant and Front streets, destroyed by fire; organization of Couch Engine Co., No. 6; election of three bishops by the M. E. conference; meeting of the Michigan republican convention; republicans of Florida declare for Grant; meeting of the republican convention of West Virginia; frightful explosion at Baltimore, banquet given at New York to Secretary Sherman; death of Edward Martin in San Francisco; dastardly attempt to murder J. K. Phillips, purser of the Orient.

13.—Election of J. M. Reid and C. H. Fowler missionary bishops, by the M. E. conference; attempt to murder the Spanish consul at New York by means of an infernal machine; fearful fires in the coal oil regions of Pennsylvania; devastating forest fires in New Jersey; Andrew Gill, a fisherman, drowned on on Lower Columbia; meeting of state republican central committee in this city.

14.—Annual meeting of the American bible society in New York; arrest of Murphy, the murderer of French, near Heppner; resignation of S. G. Reed as vice-president of the O. R. & N. Co., and the appointment of T. F. Oakes; sudden death of Mrs. C. M. Kester, at Oregon City; purchase of the steamers City of Salem, City of Quincy and Ohio by the Oregonian Railway Company.

15.—Great fire at Milton, Pa.; news received of the massacre of miners in Colorado by Utes; George Collins sentenced to the penitentiary for life by Judge Bellinger; W. C. Law shoots Mrs. Langdon at Dallas and kills himself.

17.—Meeting of the workingmen's convention at San Francisco; death of John M. Pugh, an old pioneer near Silverton; death of Dr. Wm. Weatherford; republican primaries held here; meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state.

18.—Cutter Corwin ordered to Alaska, and from there to follow the Jeannette; murder of Howard Thompson in Umatilla county by an unknown person; tin wedding celebrated by Dr. J. A. Chapman; meeting of the democratic state central committee of Oregon; meetings of the republican conventions of Dakota and Nebraska; meeting of the Illinois republican convention.

19.—Meeting of the democratic convention of California; republicans of Wisconsin declare for Washburn.

20.—Death of A. L. Humphrey, a pioneer of Oregon, near Eugene City; democratic primaries held in this city.

21.—Meetings of democratic conventions of New Jersey and Minnesota; Miss Ella C. Carson and Frank Northrup thrown from a carriage in this city and seriously injured; organization of the Multnomah law club; Mrs. Elizabeth Ramsdell of Salem commits suicide by hanging; presentation of the oratorio of Elijah by the Handel and Haydn society at New Market Theater; labor troubles at Omaha.

23.—Frightful railroad accident near Santa Cruz, California, 16 persons killed and 40 wounded.

24.—Arrival of A. J. Thomas and wife, the Brumfield murderers; indications of high water in the Columbia; celebration of the Queen's birthday at Victoria; meeting of the republican convention of Louisiana; banquet by the British benevolent society in honor of the queen's birthday.

25.—Meeting of the Multnomah county republican convention; heavy fire at Irving Station near Eugene City, loss $7,000; indictment of Henry Wintzingerode for the murder of Jacob Swanger; disastrous storm in Dakota.

26.—Shooting affray in East Portland between Manning and Cormack; Meeting of democratic county convention here; democratic conventions of Missouri and Kansas held.

27.—Death of D. W. Russell, of Victoria, B. C.

28.—Anti-Grant meeting in Chicago; Kearney liberated from the house of correction; opening of the Italian parliament; meetings of Mississippi and Nevada democratic conventions; drowning of L. Webber in lower Columbia.

29.—Memorial exercises at Lone Fir cemetery; miners strike at Leadville; disastrous cyclone in Indiana; confirmation of P. B. Sinnott, Indian agent at Grand Ronde; Indian outbreak in the North Park; heavy flood and storm in Texas.

30.—Arrival of the new steamship Columbia at Rio Janeiro.

31.—Republican rally at Turn Halle; meeting of the republican national committee at Chicago; beautiful memorial services at Vancouver.

June.

1.—Strike ended at Leadville, Colorado; Nicholas Bills, of Wasco county, murders his wife in a most horrible manner; trial of Henry Wintzingerode commences at Hillsboro for the murder of Jacob Swanger.

2.—Republican national convention convenes at Chicago; Henry Jacobson, a sailor on board the ship Topgallant, fatally stabs a man named Riley at Port Townsend; two Chinese girls commit suicide in this city by taking opium.

3.—Meeting of the democratic convention of Arkansas at Little Rock; commencement exercises at Forest Grove; arrest of John Christiensen and Lawrence Larson, at Astoria on a charge of murder; meeting of the grand lodge of Masons at Olympia; Henry Wintzingerode convicted of murder in the first degree.

4.—Narrow gauge railroad completed to Dallas; Jack Montgomery, of Jacksonville shot by H. Earb and dangerously wounded; the operetta "Fairy Grotto" produced at New Market Theater; suicide of Nicholas Bills at The Dalles.

5.—Republican torchlight procession in this city; heavy fire at Independence, Polk county; William Gilmore drowned near Corvallis; marriage of Miss Lillian Patton and John D. McCully, of Salem; fire near the corner of First and Pine streets loss $1600.

7.—State election; death of Charles Lessing, the German painter; death of the Empress of Russia; election of M. C. George to congress and republican judges of supreme court.

8.—Nomination of Garfield and Arthur by the Chicago convention; death of John Brougham, the dramatist and actor in New York.

9.—Fire at Lobe's crockery store on First street; closing exercises at the Bishop Scott grammar school; George B. Hager horribly murdered near Walla Walla; first Heyman-Marriner-Campbell concert at New Market Theater; graduating exercises at St. Helen's Hall; national greenback convention at Chicago.

10.—Judge Bellinger sentences Henry Wintzingerode to be hanged on August 6th.

12.—Collision in Long Island Sound, between the Narragansett and Stonington; drowning of Horace Brown at Astoria.

13.—Fire at No. 87 North First street, residence of Henry Saxer.

14.—First appearance of Daniel E. Bandman at New Market Theater.

15.—Annual meeting of the pioneers of Oregon in this city, address by Col. J. W. Nesmith; disastrous floods in Wisconsin.

16.—President Hayes vetoes the deputy marshal's bill; commencement exercises at the State University.

17.—Pat Ryan shoots his wife in this city; meeting at Astoria of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington.

19.—Local option bill adopted by the house of commons.

20.—Death of Gen. John A. Sutter; brilliant work by the American riflemen in Ireland and England.

21.—City elections in Portland and East Portland; commencement of the rifle contest at Vancouver.

22.—National democratic convention convenes at Cincinnati.

23.—Opening of the Portland savings bank.

24.—Nomination of Gen. W. S. Hancock and Wm. English by the democratic convention.

25.—Democratic ratification meeting throughout the country; graduating exercises of the Portland High School at New Market Theater; closing of the public schools of the city for the summer vacation; death of H. Brenner, proprietor of the Esmond; death of Edwin Beebe; death of Joseph Holman, of Salem.

26.—Grand musical entertainment at Mechanics' Pavilion by the Marriner-Campbell company and the Handel and Haydn society for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society.

27.—The Columbia and Willamette rivers rapidly rising and a flood threatened.

28.—The steamboat Seawanhaka burned on Long Island Sound, fifty or more lives lost; annual meeting of the alumni association of the Portland High school.

29.—Front and First streets flooded.

30.—Marriage of Miss Emma Moreland and Horace W. Thielsen.

July.

1.—Opening of the twentieth annual Oregon State Fair; the flood reaches its highest point, 27 4-10 feet above extreme low water mark.

2.—Organization of the new republican national central committee.

4.—Independence Day celebrated by a row on the Sand Lot in San Francisco; a Sunday-like day in Portland.

6.—H. J. Lynch shoots and instantly kills Thomas Watts in East Portland in self-defense.

7.—Harvard wins the fresh crew race over the Columbia; death of Geo. H. Clarke; death of William Tilden Pelton, in New York.

8.—Portland Rowing Association throw open their new boat house; readjusters' convention at Richmond; local option question before the courts.

9.—Portland Bridge Co. announce the purpose of bridging the Willamette.

11.—Commencement of trouble between Captain Tom Mountain and the Portland Light Battery.

12.—Adjourned school meeting held at the court house for the purpose of hearing the report of the investigating committee in relation to the public schools of Portland; retail houses of the city enter into an agreement to close their places of business at 8 P. M.

13.—Fifth annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Society in this city; publication of the Garfield letter of acceptance.

14.—Dreadful hot weather in New York, great number of deaths from sunstroke reported; trial of Jim Fang, charged with murder, commences in state circuit court; death of Daniel J. Malarkey; sudden death of Howard L. Koons, near Umatilla; wreck of the American ship Thrasher near Nanaimo, B. C.

16.—Articles of incorporation of the Willamette Iron Bridge Co. filed.

17.—Arrest in this city of H. C. Paige charged with robbing Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express treasure box.

18.—Gen. Chester A. Arthur's letter of acceptance published; a little son and daughter of John Gilbert, of Lane county, fall into the McKenzie river and are drowned; Mr. Erckin, a miner of the Skagit, killed by falling on a saw.

19.—Arrival at New York of Cleopatra's Needle; Norris, alias "Poker Jack," drowned at The Dalles; Rainsford Pond falls overboard from the steamer Northwest, near Umatilla, and drowned.

20.—Death of Thomas S. Carr; death of Mrs. Sadie Cunningham; death of John Riley from the effects of an overdose of morphine; steamer Columbia reported off Point Conception, bound for Portland; two men, named Markham and McIntosh, drowned in John Day river.

21.—Sale of the Willamette Iron Works; new steamship Columbia crossed the Bar, bound in; purchase of the ferryboat Veto by the Jefferson Street Ferry Co.; horrible disaster at Hudson river tunnel, New York, twenty-one men suffocated.

22.—Arrival at this port of the steamship Columbia, a crowd of 2,000 people assemble at the dock to see her; meeting of the California greenback convention; St. Julien makes a big dash of speed at Chicago.

23.—The steamers Garland and Mamie collide near Detroit, many persons drowned; three men badly burned at Oswego Iron Works by explosion of the furnace.

24.—Close of the rifle contest at Vancouver; Maud S trots a mile at Chicago in 2:13¾, making first half in 1:05; Goodman shoots Warner at Brownsville, Linn county; settlement of the trouble in Afghanistan by British influence in the appointment of an ameer.

26.—J. R. Cartwright kills Fred Mende in Mohawk valley, Lane county; Alex. Mathison stabbed by Mrs. Annie Lynch in this city; Judge Bellinger, the retiring circuit judge, presented with a gold watch and chain by the members of the Portland bar; Edward Schrader shoots and kills Dr. Alfred Le Ferve of Oakland, Cal.; the Smith-Sigourney murder at Nevada City, Cal.

27.—Lieut. Farrow and his accuser start for the Indian country; return of ex-Empress Eugenie to England from her south African trip; Grant issues his order to the Boys in Blue; arrival of Secretary Schurz in San Francisco.

28.—Judge Deady renders a decision in the case of State vs. Chadwick, defendant defaulter in the sum of $12,877 30; death of Peter Williams at St. Vincent's hospital; Gen. Burroughs, commanding Her Majesty's forces in Afghanistan, defeated by a rebel force; disastrous fire at Yale, B. C.

29.—Organization of a Young Men's Republican Club; Doc Hamilton crushed and killed by a train on the west side road.

30.—Publication of letters of acceptance from Hancock and English; T. B. Odeneal appointed clerk of the supreme court.

August.

2.—"Kelly The Yag" fatally stabbed in the neck by James Rollins.

4.—Failure of the salmon run in the north.

5.—Secretary Thompson makes a political speech at San Francisco; Portland and Spokane Falls connected by telegraph line; cordial greeting between mayors; the fraudulent Benders under arrest at Omaha.

8.—Brilliant reception to Garfield in New York; Dr. Tanner completes his 40 days' fast.

9.—Portland contributes $560 for the relief of the sufferers by the Gardiner fire.

10.—Great fire at Hunter's Point, New York Harbor; reunion of Boys in Blue at Columbus, Ohio; Tennessee democratic convention; Georgia democratic convention; death of Maj. Towler in Arizona; Prof. Roby, of Wisconsin, elected principal of Central school.

11.—Annual meeting of the bankers' association at Saratoga, New York; death of Albert Z. Buchtel in East Portland; railroad accident at May's Landing, N. J., 20 [illegible] persons killed.

12.—Fall of a part of the Pacific dock; Chinese government issues an edict allowing their merchants to engage in foreign trade.

15.—Death of Adelaide Neilson at Paris; Miss Eva Burbank drowned while bathing in the surf at [illegible].

16.—The warehouse of [illegible] Newbury & Co. and other buildings [illegible] at the corner of Front and Market streets [illegible]; the new steamship [illegible]; [illegible] conclave of Knights Templar at [illegible]; fourth annual reunion of the pioneers of southern Oregon, held at Jacksonville.

17.—The business part of Hamilton, Nev., destroyed by fire.

18.—Violent riots at [illegible], Ireland.

19.—Opening of the new Chinese Theater in Portland; a man named [illegible] killed near Hyatt's mill, on Upper Columbia, by a falling tree.

20.—Eighteen hundred Sioux Indians surrender at Fort Keogh, Montana.

21.—Fallman, living near Oregon City, falls in front of a reaper and is so horribly mangled that he soon dies; wreck of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter on the northern coast of Vancouver's Island.

22.—Local clubs row for the Grant cup, won by the Maple Leaf Club; Gee, Mitzen kills Wm. Lawrence at Port Townsend.

24.—F. N. Shurtleff assumes the duties of collector of customs of this port, vice John Kelly removed.

24.—Death of Gen. Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Postmaster Key retires from the office and is succeeded by Horace Maynard.

26.—Arrival of Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Man Eloquent."

27.—Suicide of Fred J. Ellis in this city; W. H. Cowie's dwelling and grocery store destroyed by fire; St. Julien trots a mile in 2:11¼ at Charter Oak Park.

29.—Death of James Davis, a pioneer of Washington county, aged 80 years.

30.—Arrival at San Francisco of the Ho Chung, the first Chinese ship from Canton.

31.—Death of Dr. William Adams at Orange, New Jersey; death of Chief Ouray; Rev. Dr. Milburn delivers a lecture at Taylor Street M. E. church on the "Life and Services of Peter Cartwright;" drowning of Mr. Hyland in the Willamette river in Lane county.

September.

1.—Meeting of the democratic convention of Massachusetts at Worcester; President Hayes addresses the soldiers' reunion at Canton, Ohio; suicide of B. Wilson, an Oregonian, at San Francisco; death of Mr. John T. Scott, an old pioneer of Oregon, at his home in Forest Grove; body of an unknown man found in Willamette slough; serious explosion on the steamer Wide West, sudden death of John Bartholomew, an engineer; meeting of the republican convention of Nebraska; meeting of the Iowa democratic convention; meeting of the Delaware republican convention; suicide of W. Liggett near Philomath, Benton county.

2.—President Hayes and party leave Chicago for the Pacific coast; death of E. J. Parsons at Good Samaritan hospital; fire at Salem, loss $1000.

3.—City of Vera Cruz foundered off the Florida coast; Riley wins the single scull race at Geneva, N. Y.; fire at the residence of B. B. Knapp on Montgomery street.

4.—Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, sails for England; great destitution reported among the northern Indians of Canada; Ayoob Khan routed by the British forces at Candahar.

5.—President Hayes and party reach Salt Lake.

6.—Meeting of the pioneer historical society at Astoria; death of Daniel Waldo, a pioneer of Marion county.

7.—President Hayes and party at Virginia City; general election in Vermont; marriage of Miss Helen E. Ladd and H. J. Corbett; Riley Wilson, of East Portland, fatally scalded by an explosion on the tug Rip Vanwinkle.

8.—Republican territorial convention at Vancouver; Thos. H. Brents renominated for congress; Senator Slater speaks in Portland on the political issues of the day.

9.—Arrival of the president and party at San Francisco; 160 men smothered in a Durham, England, coal mine.

11.—Birth of the Spanish princess.

12.—The Tichenor gold fraud in California exposed.

13.—General election in Maine; opening of the 11th biennial session of the Oregon legislature.

14.—Death of Mrs G. W. Walling at Oswego.

15.—Massachusetts republican state convention; democratic territorial convention at Kalama, nomination of Thomas Burke for congress.

16.—National republican club convention at Indianapolis.

18.—Row in the national liberal league in Chicago.

19.—Maud S trots a mile in 2:10¾ at Chicago; riot at Corning, Ohio.

20.—Arrival in Portland of the Earl of Airlie; commencement of the Washington county fair at Hillsboro.

22.—Maine greenback convention.

23.—Return to New York of the Schwatka Arctic expedition; John Miller, a stranger, dies suddenly at rooms of Y. M. C. A.

24.—Grand democratic demonstration at New York.

25.—Portland preparing to receive President Hayes; meeting of the Pan Presbyterian council at Philadelphia.

28.—New York democratic convention at Saratoga.

29.—Arrival of President Hayes and party at Roseburg.

30.—Arrival of President Hayes in Portland, hearty welcome tendered him by the citizens of this city.

October.

1.—Senator J. H. Slater addresses the citizens of Salem; marriage of Loring Pickering, of the Call, to Miss M. I. Crothers in San Francisco; president Hayes visits the public schools of Portland, immense public reception tendered the president and party at Mechanics' Pavilion; news received of a terrible shooting affair at Yakima City, in which one man is killed and two dangerously wounded; shooting affair on the street between Rev. M. May and A. Waldman; Capt. Tom Mountain exonerated from the charges preferred against him.

2.—President Hayes visits the Indian school at Forest Grove.

4.—Presidential party start up the Columbia.

5.—General election in Connecticut.

7.—Opening of the Mechanics' Industrial Fair; return of the presidential party.

8.—Meeting of the Boys in Blue in Indianapolis, Gen. Grant re-elected commander-in-chief.

9.—Two Indians killed by miners on the Upper Skagit, W. T.

10.—Election row at Shelbyville, Indiana.

11.—The president on the Sound.

12.—Parade of the Boys in Blue in New York, the biggest demonstration of the campaign; general elections in Indiana and Ohio.

14.—Purchase by Mr. Villard of the Seattle Coal Railroad; meeting in this city of the Sunday school convention.

15.—The president and party leave for San Francisco.

19.—Great republican torchlight procession in this city.

20.—Appearance of the Morey letter; work commenced on the Portland bridge.

21.—Steamer Hylton Castle goes ashore on Vancouver's Island.

23.—Close of the Mechanics' Fair; adjournment of the Oregon state legislature.

24.—Banquet at the Esmond to the commercial travelers.

26.—Arrival in this city of Gov. Newell, the newly appointed governor of Washington Territory; Frank Tyrrell caught under a caving bank in this city and instantly crushed to death.

28.—Grand democratic mass meeting and procession in this city; the steamer A. A. McCully reaches the lower end of the Cascade Lock and canal.

29.—Judge Williams addresses an immense mass meeting at the court house.

November.

1.—Judicial investigation of the Morey forgery; riot at Denver, Colorado; presidential politics at a white heat; news received here of the tragical death of Cyrus B. Gilliland, near Eagle Rock, Idaho; meeting of the Baptist convention at Salem; president Hayes arrives at his old home in Fremont, Ohio; pedestrian contest in London for the Astley belt; republican torchlight procession in this city.

2.—Arrest of A. J. White at The Dalles by postal agent Ben Simpson, charged with forging a money order; dwelling house of Thomas H. Mann at the corner of 12th and Main destroyed by fire; presidential election; death of Samuel Cooper at Albany.

3.—Arthur Wilson appointed vice-consul for Norway and Sweden, to reside in Portland.

5.—Heavy fire at Eugene City; arrest of F. S. Rodsbaugh in this city, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses; Capt. Gage, of the barkentine Portland, murderously assaulted at Astoria by P. Gammara, a drunken barber.

8.—Edward Murphy, the murderer of French, found guilty of murder in the first degree; two cases of small-pox reported at Seattle; rousing republican jollification at Astoria.

9.—Death of Father McCormick at St. Vincent Hospital; departure of Rev. A. J. Coates for the east; death of Elliott Arnold; meeting at Salem of the annual state co-operation of the Christian church; republican ratification at Oregon City.

10.—Capt. Tom Mountain indefinitely suspended from command of the Portland Light Battery; arrival here of the Melville English Opera Company.

11.—News received of the death of H. G. Oliver, the organizing master of the A. O. U. W. on this coast; serious cutting affray at Heppner, Umatilla county, between Bud Woods and James Barnes.

12.—Death of Miss Jennie Carothers, at Canemah; fearful explosion in a coal mine in Canada, near Halifax, many lives lost.

14.—Insane asylum near St. Paul, Minn., destroyed by fire, and a number of inmates lose their lives.

15.—Great sculling match on the Thames between Hanlan and Trickett, the former winning; death of William Holmes, at Oregon City; commencement of the week of prayer; Willie Lyons, a lad, shoots another boy, named Willie Lawrence, in the face, near Independence, Polk county, and seriously wounds him; meeting of the Astoria bible society.

16.—Serious railroad disaster at Lewiston, Texas, a number of lives lost; news received of a cyclone at Sitka; organization of an Irish land league in Portland; E. A. Jones makes a murderous assault on H. E. Edwards.

17.—Dr. J. W. Waughop appointed as superintendent of the Washington Territory Insane asylum; sudden death of Hon. Samuel Stott, in Washington county.

18.—Arrival in New York of Salvini, the great Italian tragedian; first appearance at New York of Mlle. Bernhardt; suicide of I. C. Renfrew, near Eugene City.

20.—Death of Mrs. Moore, an old pioneer at Oregon City; death of Governor Williams ("Blue Jeans"), of Indiana.

21.—Arrest of A. B. Meacham at Denver, Col.; great reception of Gen. Grant in New York by the Lotus club; death of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn at London; Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, arrives in Cork from the United States.

22.—Mysterious abduction of Miss Annie Fuller from her home in Washington county; trial of the Brumfield murderers at Walla Walla; death at Pittsburg of Mrs. Sarah Pittock at the advanced age of 100 years; opening of the ladies' Catholic fair at Leonard's hall; jury in the Brumfield trial return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against A. J. Thomas.

23.—Gen. O. O. Howard departs for the east in obedience to orders from Washington.

24.—G. W. Cummings instantly killed at Blalock's flume; two Chinese break jail at Oregon City.

25.—Thanksgiving day; collision of the Ortigia and Oncle Joseph off the coast of Greece, over 250 lives lost; the bark Lizzie Marshall goes ashore on Whidby Island.

26.—Hans Olsen torn in twain by being caught in a belt at Windler's mill.

27.—Garfield snubs a crowd of newspaper idiots at Washington; the steamer Simcoe lost on Lake Huron, 20 lives lost; dinner at St. George hotel in honor of Dr. E. I. Bailey, U. S. A.

28.—Daniel O'Keefe, an aged wood chopper, found dead in his cabin south of the city; Michael Enright drops dead at the North Portland saloon.

29.—The N. P. R. R. Co. floats $40,000,000 in bonds; the president removes all restrictions on Chinese ships.

30.—Windler's saw mills sold to the Oregon Improvement Company.

December.

1.—W. H. Andrus elected councilman to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Donald Mackay; the secretary of the interior authorizes an increase of one hundred pupils at the Forest Grove Indian school; death of L. M. Pittman, an old pioneer of Marion county.

2.—Commencement of the cold weather.

3.—Fire at Port Gamble, $30,000 damages.

5.—Upper Columbia blockaded with ice.

6.—Opening of congress; lower Columbia closed by ice at Willow Bar.

7.—Publication of president Hayes' message; retirement of Gen. [illegible]; exposure of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military and Wagon Road fraud; the [illegible] Company places its bonds on the market and they are speedily taken at par.

8.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles appointed a Brig.-Gen. in the U. S. A.; Henry Wagner, a prisoner confined in the county jail, drops dead; temperance concert given at New Market Theater.

9.—The country about New Westminster, B. C., flooded.

10.—Lord and Baker, train wreckers, sentenced to the Washington territory penitentiary; John Kelly "bounced" from the comptrollership of New York.

11.—Explosion at the Penygraig colliery in England, eighty-six miners buried alive; disastrous fire at Pensacola, Florida; the Columbia river from the Cascades to Astoria clear of ice.

12.—The steamer State of California detained off the bar by heavy fogs; Charles Miller commits a dastardly outrage on the little daughter of Mr. Eoff, of Marion county, and makes his escape.

13.—Secretary Thompson retires from the cabinet to accept the presidency in the United States of the Panama Canal Company; Gould purchases the Iron Mountain railroad; the Irish situation becomes more alarming; meeting of the Idaho legislature.

14.—Earthquakes of frequent occurrence in the Puget Sound country; heavy fire at Dayton, W. T.; Henry Villard makes a heavy purchase of real estate in San Francisco; Justice Strong, of the supreme court of the U. S., resigns.

15.—Navigation on the upper Columbia resumed; through communication made to Walla Walla; the bark David Hoadley goes ashore on Smith Point in Fuca straits; heavy collision of passenger and construction trains on the O. R. & N. Co.'s road near Blalock station; O. O. Howard relieved from command of the department of the Columbia, assigned command at West Point.

16.—The senate confirms the appointment of Gen. Hazen as chief signal officer; also appointment of Gen. Miles; appointment by T. F. Oakes of John Muir general freight and passenger agent of the O. R. & N. Co.; ovation to Gen. Grant by the house and senate; [illegible], of Idaho, receives eighteen years in the [illegible] for the moral offense of polygamy; Col. G. L. Gillespie major of U. S. Engineers, indicted by the U. S. grand jury and fined on a charge of illegal voting.

17.—Death of John H. Moores, of Salem; production of "Two Roses" at New Market Theater by the G. A. R.; proposition made to make Gen. Grant a captain general; meeting of the board of managers of the Oregon pioneer association; sudden death of Jacob Hackard in East Portland; discharge of the U. S. grand jury.

18.—Escape of three prisoners from the county jail at Astoria; death of the duchess of Westminster; Howard Wilson, a lad living in East Portland, very seriously injured by the explosion of giant powder cartridges.

19.—Suspension of Officer Stephenson by Chief Lappeus; Gen. Miles appointed to the command of the department of the Columbia.

20.—Suicide of W. W. McCullough at Boise City; W. B. Gray, J. W. Davis and T. J. Peck arrested here on a charge of forgery; Handel and Haydn concert given at the theater; meeting of the Portland board of trade to memorialize congress on the subject of improving the lower Columbia.

21.—Disgraceful scene in the house between Gen. Weaver and Congressman Sparks; Officer Stephenson reinstated; Officer Gillis, of police force, discharged for unbecoming conduct.

22.—Confirmation of Judge Woods as justice of the U. S. supreme court; arrest of bogus stock men in New York; suicide in San Francisco of N. J. Owen, a former resident of Portland; Weaver and Sparks eat humble pie for their disgraceful conduct.

23.—Robbery of the postoffice at Oregon City, about $3000 taken.

23.—Weather up the Columbia getting cold again; Sunday schools connected with the various churches of the city making extensive preparations to celebrate Christmas; death of George Eliot, the great English novelist, in London; railroad disaster at Charlotte, N. C., number of lives lost; fire at Wallula; President Hayes on Judge Wood's commission; marriage of Flora Sharon, daughter of Senator Wm. Sharon, to Sir Thomas Hesketh, at Belmont, California.

24.—Arrest of C. W. Campbell, at Astoria, on suspicion of robbing the postoffice at Oregon City; bloody row in the gambling room over Sterrett & Prang's saloon, in which J. Novison is brutally beaten by Sam Hollis and Henry Mace; arrest of Hollis and Mace on the charges of assault and robbery; Christmas festivities by Sunday schools of Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian and other churches of Portland, and East Portland; interesting exercises at the public schools of the city; suicide of Wm. H. Kendall in San Francisco, who formerly lived in Portland; little daughter of Mr. Burges crushed to death by a falling tree at Damascus, Clackamas county; Mr. John Kelly resigns his position as chief freight clerk of the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamship dock.

25.—Mr. Michael Wintler falls from the upper dock at the foot of Washington street and sustains very severe injuries; heavy storm reported on the Atlantic coast.

26.—Jail delivery here, in which James Rawlins, John Lynch, John Murphy and H. Johnson effect their escape.

27.—Death of Rev. Dr. Chapin in New York; death warrant of A. J. Thomas signed and read to him; settlement with the Ponca Indians; C. W. Campbell, who was arrested for complicity in robbery at Oregon City, discharged for want of testimony; Jas. Rawlins, the escaped prisoner, recaptured.

28.—Capture of Andrew Dougherty alias Charles Miller, the child ravisher, at Vancouver; news received of the death of William Meek, an old pioneer of Oregon, at his home in San Lorenzo, California; closing of the Columbia threatened again; M. Wintler of Vancouver, meets with a terrible fall at the foot of Washington street; Capt. L. A. Bailey of the steamer Traveler, meets with a very serious accident; Chief Justice May retires from the queen's bench, Dublin.

29.—Gen. Frank Wheaton, who will assume temporary command of the Department of the Columbia, pending the arrival of Gen Miles, leaves on the steamer for San Francisco, where the command will be formally turned over to him by Gen. Howard.

29.—Recapture at Vancouver of John Lynch, John Murphy, and H. Johnson, who broke jail here on the 26th; Upper Columbia filled with floating ice; through connection made to Walla Walla; thermometer stood at 5 P. M., as follows: Celilo, 24; Walla Walla, 23; Umatilla, 24; Wallula, 22; Cascades, 24; Blalock's 21; Dalles, 25.

A BOON TO MARRIED MEN.

An Ingenious Invention which Saves Many Curtain Lectures.

Miraculous inventions are the order of the day. Even Edison has been surpassed by a genius, who has invented what is called a "Married man's Indicator." It is a wonderfully sensitive arrangement of the ordinary thermometer, in convenient pocket size, and is graded to a scale of cabalistic marks, which show the exact state of the domestic atmosphere at any hour of the night. The hard-worked and belated husband arrives home, say at midnight. He takes out his "indicator," thrusts it into the key-hole and leaves it there a few seconds. Pulling it out quickly he scans the dial by the moonlight's fitful gleaming. If it marks "S. A." (sound asleep) the poor husband pulls off his boots noiselessly, uses his night-key with bated breath, gives the door a quick shove to keep it from creaking, steals trembling to bed, and when dear little wifey wakes up about two seconds afterward and wants to know how long he has been home he is so sound asleep that Gabriel's trumpet couldn't wake him.

If the "indicator" scores "A. K. C. B. D. K. W. T." (awake, awful cross, but does not know what time it is), the husband puts a few more grains of coffee in his mouth, opens the door boldly; walks in with a slambang air, hits his foot intentionally against a chair, wants to know why the devil the chairs can't be kept out of the way; gets desperately mad on general principles; scares his wife clear out of her crossness and intended curtain lecture; refuses to let her get up and strike a match—never did like a light at night, nohow; remarks gruffly in response to a timid query that "it's about twenty-five minutes after ten," and then turns into bed in such an apparently awful state of mind that the wife of his bosom is afraid to speak to him—at which he is very sad, of course.

There are numerous other marks on the indicator, showing just where it would do to "play the lodge dodge, or the sick friend;" or "been standing on the corner talking with so and so for more than an hour;" or "general or honorable this or that, from you know where, was in town and had to go away on the two o'clock train, and he insisted so strongly that the party stayed up to see him off, although it was a great bore, and we only did it through courtesy."

But the most awful of all the cabalistic signs on the dial is the one at the top, about two marks above boiling point. When the weary husband comes home about 4 A. M., from the direction of the butcher shop, with a roll of meat held high in the air, so that everyone he passes cannot fail to see it, and sticks the "indicator" in the key-hole, he is most too weak to draw it out. With hair on end he reads it by the faint light, streaming in upon him from the eastern hills, and sweat breaks out on his noble brow in drops as large as walnuts, as he sees the bulb of the indicator jammed smack up against "R. H. S. H. W. F. Y. J. I. T." (red-hot and still a-heating and waiting for you just inside the door). The inventor of the instrument says that when this terrible misfortune overtakes a man he feels there is nothing left in this life worth living for, and appreciates the full force of these beautiful lines:

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's delusion given.

He slings the meat out into the yard, and braces himself for the coming fray, but says nothing, for nothing can be said. Be he ever so gifted a liar, his accomplishments are more than valueless. No lodge, no sick friend, no talking on the corner, no sitting up to see the general off, no swearing that he will never do it again—in fact, nothing will avail. It is an absolutely indefensible case. He is caught in flagrante delicto. Even the ghastly gravity with which, two hours previous, he had said to the boys that he "guessed he'd see it out now—might as well be killed for a sheep as a lamb"—had all vanished. The indicator having told him the exact situation of things he knows just what to do, and that is nothing but to get into bed at once and wrap the drapery of his couch about him, pull the pillow over his eyes, and wait for his wife's breath to give out. It's awful while it lasts but it has its use in relieving the unfortunate husband's mind of part of its load.

The indicator is a great invention, and no family should be without one. For sale at all stores where they are kept.

A Benicia, Cal., paper says it is estimated that over 200,000 sacks of grain have been ruined or damaged by the present December rain for want of warehouses in which to store it.

The new ice factory now in course of erection at New Orleans will turn out about 25,000 tons of ice annually, and employ about [illegible] hands.

CUPID'S CAPRICIOUS CAPERS.

List of Marriage Licenses Issued from the Clerk's Office in this County during the Year 1880—Names and Ages of the Contracting Parties.

January.

[illegible]. Alice McBride 20, F W [illegible]
[illegible]. Ellen Sharp 21, John S [illegible]
[illegible]. Carrie McMillan 24, [illegible]
[illegible]. Julia Wilkinson [illegible], [illegible] Brady [illegible]
[illegible]. S J Stewart 43, Fritz [illegible]
[illegible]. Laura Morgenson 20, [illegible]
[illegible]. Minnie A [illegible]
[illegible]. Mary A Pearson [illegible]
[illegible]. Bridget Callahan 24, [illegible]
21. Susan Irving 24, [illegible]
27. Anna Hayden 23, P J Armstrong 27
[illegible]. Annie B Wilkie [illegible], Edward [illegible]
[illegible]. Belle E Sutherland [illegible]
[illegible]. Mary L Thayer 19, [illegible]
20. Katherine R Stout 27, H M McCartney 31
27. Mary E O'Day [illegible], M [illegible]
[illegible]. Mary R Morris 24, Samuel [illegible]
[illegible]. B W Spaulding 29, Chas [illegible]
31. Hattie M Pease 18, Edward J Tibbetts 23

February.

3. Clara A Watts 31, G A Morton 30
3. Hattie Dora 21, [illegible] 30
5. Emma Allen 18, [illegible] 25
7. Jane A Fields 22, A J Frank 22
7. Margaret Greer 35, Wm [illegible]
7. Juliette Hicklin 18, [illegible] Williams 27
12. Camille Marchal 20, V J [illegible] 25
14. Isabella Campbell 34, [illegible] 26
14. S J Powell 26, Jas M [illegible] 26
18. Sarah Wittenberg 19, [illegible] McMullen [illegible]
20. P E Leonard 18, R E McIntyre 27
24. Elizabeth M Clark 45, Wm [illegible] White 46
27. Augusta [illegible] 18, George [illegible] 25
28. Mary A Neff 25, P E [illegible] 28
29. Ellen E Woodcock 37, J R Parish 39

March.

3. Mrs M L Spinks [illegible], [illegible] Williams [illegible]
3. Minnie Erz 25, R [illegible] 34
3. Jane A Keasley 21, [illegible] 35
4. M W Hamlin 17, J M [illegible]
8. Nina M Sutherland 21, Henry A Tibbetts 21
13. Mary R Blum 17, John Graf 28
15. Mary Burns 24, J W Sargent 28
15. Cecelia Rohan 21, A B S [illegible] 30
15. Alva E Bowers 22, William Hahn 28
17. Sophronia Grimm 26, Edward B Fuller 27
17. Mrs. C Manning 26, M Elliott 28
17. Miss Georgiana [illegible], Chas T Anstey 23
20. Leulia Epperson 19, W [illegible] Wills 24
24. Margaret L Gatto 22, W L Brooks 25
25. Florence A Flinn 22, A L Harris 28
25. ——— 57, A P Robertson, 54
26. Allea J [illegible] 22, J F Stevens 24
29. Florence Hough [illegible], George Warner 30
31. Jennie [illegible] 21, J W [illegible] 21
31. Anna M Rasmussen 22, Isaac Nelson 33

April.

5. Dora J Morris 17, Geo W [illegible]
5. Elizabeth W Packard 29, [illegible] Gordon 38
6. Elizabeth L Jones 16, J H [illegible] 19
7. F C Donnelly 22, L P [illegible] 21
8. Susie C Aldrich 21, Edward A Post 24
9. Mary Irving 21, John [illegible] 22
12. Mary Lawrence 18, D J Parmenter 24
12. Felicite Gervis 24, Joseph Perry 35
12. Christiana Elligen 23, Frantz Ell[illegible] 33
13. Sophia Gabuche 20, John A Minoe 42
13. Mary F Martin 20, William Keller 21
14. Ella Harrington 22, N Lawson 27
16. Harriet Irving 25, David Chalmers 29
20. Mary E Munger 31, Jos W Colyer 31
21. G A Maher 20, M J Shields 27
22. Mary Hanson 18, J G Wray 27
22. Delphina Bavey 22, Edmund Sprague 26
23. Marion W Clark 22, W J Dyer 24
24. Alice P Andrews 21, W H Gage 24
29. Jeannette Dolbein 24, Henry Lemline 34
30. Mary E McFarland 26, H P Johnson 34

May.

4. Laura B Windle 17, M W Baldwin 22
4. G A Hall 24, J H Pomeroy 27
4. M Zelta 21, L A Tesall 29
5. Jennie Abernethy 23, Charles Chalmers 28
6. Josie C Yocum 20, Francis Clarno 27
6. Lizzie Latham [illegible], J M Howe 24
11. Sarah A Burnham 19, Edward Cheatham 28
13. Isabella Mayberry 19, A B Johnson 31
13. Margaret Sexton 28, Daniel Maher 33
15. L A de Bolla 22, Wm Schmidt 21
17. Josephine G Ritter 18, Wm K Cowe [illegible]
18. Esther B Elter 19, J S Greenbaum 30
24. Tillie Strausman 22, Wm Pilger [illegible]
25. Helen A Prescott 28, P McGrath 38
31. Eva Whalen 18, J P Hillston 33

June.

3. Lizzie Danielson 20, J P Rasmussen 27
11. Julia C Cornell 22, Jas G Zelger 21
15. Laura B Smith 17, W J McCord 25
15. Estella Buss 17, L T Guthrie 23
19. Katie Sullivan 18, C M Atwood 23
21. Sarah L Evans 23, T P David 29
21. Hansien Hansen [illegible], B Jorgensen 31
21. Annie Wallace 33, J [illegible] 33
23. Eunice Burrows 38, M Crawford 60
24. Sarah M Kellogg 18, H Wray 30
24. Alice M Meek 21, W A Lowe 25
24. Katie McKernan 22, T D Foltz 35
30. Ella DeClarke 23, V B Moyre 23
30. Emma Moreland 19, H Thielsen 41
30. Sarah Burnham 16, E Cheatham 28
30. Mary E [illegible] 23, J K Davidson 29

July.

1. Lillian A Grant 19, D C [illegible] 27
10. Annie Mitchell 34, David Cook 38
10. Clara Ross 21, John Bersen 22
12. Ella J Stott 18, Henry Ansperger 27
13. Mary J Chalmers 16, J H Robinson 22
13. Sarah J McShane 23, T F Sandel 27
20. Mary Faulk 20, F J Nelms 24
21. Sophia Fries 21, A Krupke 22
21. Flora Perrine 17, E McGregor 20
21. Ida M Hall 18, Henry Emden 34
21. Julia F Adams 26, W J M Daniel 27
27. Lydia McCally 20, G W R [illegible] 28
28. Jennie Dennison 14, R P Gilliland 22
28. Clara Joiner 21, Alphonse Croft 24
28. Clara F Olds 21, Owen Summers 26
29. Annie Maher 24, C Harrigan 35

August.

2. Sophia L Hoffinber 26, Gustave Browner 31
2. Inez H Beddick 19, Robt [illegible] 33
4. Elizabeth Wieland 19, Robt Brunge 25
4. Wilhelmina Melcher 22, Ludwig Wilhelm 35
4. Annie R Epton 33, Henry Moore 30
5. Clara K Baupach 21, W E Gasch 38
6. Louisa Schwetzer 25, C Dugham 30
5. Anna Dowell 17, John E H [illegible] 24
7. Mattie Doubenbiss 23, W F [illegible]
10. Lena Mustard 27, Charles Grant 37
10. Alice V Crosby 22, John Parsons 25
10. Melissa J Hathaway 23, Hiram E Allen 23
11. Annie Donally 19, J H Sherwood 30
13. Beulah E Brower 16, Wm Haslett 24
13. Helen Palmer 33, James V Allen 45
14. Sarah J Phillips 23, H H Jones [illegible]
17. Annie Oller [illegible], D W Forbes 22
17. Anna Bennett 25, Michael Welk [illegible]
17. Annie Grossenbacher 30, John Fattner 32
13. Mettie L Caples 19, E B Thorne 21
20. Nannie Olsen 30, David Edlman 34
21. Josephine Hoeff 24, I H Mathews 23
21. Mary Stripple 19, Hugh Murphy 28
24. Ada Hedges 19, Willard Cain 21
25. Ellen Scott 28, Robert Christie 30
25. Blanche O Rowell 18, George F Wells 25
25. Helen E Ladd 21, Henry J Corbett 23
26. Hannah Warzweiler 21, Saml Rothchild 37
27. Allie Haskell 18, P J Bottaf[illegible]
27. Esther C Paulin 19, August Fadrnier 50
27. Mary E Latham 24, S H Shanks 25
27. Mary C Constable 19, John Grove 29

September.

1. Flora Williams 20, John M Dalley 21
2. Anna Fisher 35, Henry Brenker 48
2. Alice O Knott 23, Clark Lewis 26
3. Harriet Abernethy [illegible], Owen Bartlet 36
4. Mary Johnson 32, Ole Hansen 38
11. Nancy E Wang 23, Herbert C Clark 21
16. Emma Kirk 19, J R Carson 29
17. Annie Finnegan 40, Henry Manning 53
17. Hu 28, Loui Suey 26
21. Mary Willis 27, Wm W Edgecomb 36
21. Anna Hoefel 32, Herman Ortheian 32
21. Clara Jestel 21, David R Munro 35
23. Ah Kim 24, Ah Quong 26
25. Eva Littlepage 19, Emmerson Kelly 21
26. Mary A Concannon 19, Timothy Duncan 27
29. Lena Moy 20, John Bergman 31
29. Sophia Ganson 18, Peter Nelson 32

October.

4. Annie Maria Brown 16, James Walsh 24
4. Ellen Golvin 18, Maurice Harriet 27
12. L C Patton 33, W J Brannon 40
14. Katrina Hautz 22, George Adair 30
14. Amelia Druschel 17, John Le Temple 27
18. Catherine Couch 35, Clarence F Kippey 34
18. Sarah Ajar 25, John Foley 36
20. Laura A Card 27, Robert J Bowles 30
20. Maggie Olenschlager 19, Chas H [illegible] 21
20. Ella Bacon 25, Edwin W West 34
21. Josephine Alisky 20, Albert Rueppel 32
21. Hattie Ogden 40, B F Chase 54
25. Rosa A Warren 20, Frank Miller 24
26. Annie R Vedder 19, Albert A Knadderly 22
26. Laura Hall 25, Franklin Johnson 25
28. Ella Pugh 19, William Price 27
27. Mary Schmeien 20, Louis Hengel 27
27. Alice C Wright 24, N Howland 32
28. Jennie Crooks 42, Peter Grenson [illegible]
28. E J Boyce 35, H D [illegible] 30
29. Ada E Stevens 19, A L Pease 22

November.

1. Lizzie Knott 18, J C McCormick [illegible]
3. Sallie Friedman 22, Henry J White 26
3. Katie Nixon 18, Louis Schaul 20
3. Mary A Knott 22, H J Scott 28
4. Elizabeth E Bills 30, Geo W Lemon 40
4. Della Willis 15, J N L Shuner 21
5. Mary M Gaarde 25, William Youngsen 26
6. Lena Young 21, Wm P Hummell [illegible]
8. M E Riley 22, J E Fields 23
8. Mary A Shaver 27, Herman Wittenberg 21
9. Flora A Whiting 28, Chas E Fuller 25
11. Saddie M Bouton 27, H F Freeman 47
12. Mary Whalley 18, J F Watson 31
12. Lizzie A Atwood 18, T A Hart 40
13. Corrine Kelly 21, Theo Culbertson 23
13. Arabella Davis 20, A Balman 20
15. Mary E [illegible] 18, Geo Brett [illegible]
16. Battie Harding 19, M J Ford 21
17. Martha Wilson 25, Wm Parsley [illegible]
20. Isabella A Palmer 48, W A Cordell 60
24. Jennie Dubois 30, Wm E Creighton 41
24. Carrie Wark 19, Thomas Withey 28
26. Ah [illegible] 24, Chung Wong 28
26. Anna Kaden 27, Emil Kaden [illegible]
26. Rosanna Griffin 19, Wm Drinnen 27
27. Fannie A Mathews 21, James H Raymond [illegible]
27. L J Rittenhouse 25, A B Smith [illegible]
30. Anna M C Mahlenhoff 21, John Schuttle 36

December.

3. Annie Miller 18, Gustavus Green 42
4. Esther Wolf 21, Nathan Harris 26
6. Delia Hunt 30, Hamilton Hatkins 31
8. Mary Perine 40, Frank Stephens 44
9. Nora L Collins 21, E S Venne [illegible]
11. Sarah J Bauman 25, S M Tolman 50
[illegible]. M B Virgil 30, R Carey 30
[illegible]. F McCoull 22, J A McCully 25
[illegible]. Bessie McRae 24, J McDonald 34
[illegible]. Rosetta Sexton 20, Henry Jones 35
[illegible]. Anna Thoma 24, George Boring
15. Maggie Lynch 16, William A Hart 29
15. Sarah Almberg 21, William Lindner 26
17. Mary Hardick 21, M Eggemann 26
17. Dora F Eagles 38, Peter Laroon 31
22. Hattie L Lappens 21, John C Todd 31
22. Julia Rumpf 19, H [illegible] 21
23. Jennie E Kennedy 27, Wm F Butt [illegible]
24. Mary A Middleton 24, John C Klein 21

Both Montana and Dakota are rapidly filling up. Where last year there was nothing but a wilderness along the river bank, this year there are squatters' cabins scattered everywhere, villages, and sometimes mining towns.

Friends of Mrs. Cross (George Eliot) at London are considering a suggestion that Dean Stanley be asked to permit the interment of the remains of the dead authoress in Westminster Abbey.

When the baby cries for "bread" it is the most natural thing in the world for the mother to give it a [illegible]

THE DEPARTED.

Names and Ages of Those Who Have Died in Multnomah County During the Year Just Closed.

January.

1. Patrick Norton, aged 50 years, 11 mos., 25 days.
3. Jonathan [illegible], 55 years.
[illegible]. Mrs. Miss C. Bonney, 21 years.
[illegible]. Mrs. Anna Cook, 85 years.
7. Wm. M. Evans, 27 years.
7. G. M. Pearne, 27 years.
7. Mrs. Isabella Blake, 75 years.
18. Alexander Ring, 31 years.
21. Miss Kate Sherry, 21 years, 11 months.
23. Mrs. Anna Maria Henrich.
25. D. R. Lorah, 45 years.
30. Mrs. Frances S. Dufur, 29 yrs., 11 mos., 15 days.
31. Mrs. E. L. Kimberling, 51 years.

February.

2. Carl August Crouch, 6 mos.
[illegible]. Mrs. Sterritt.
5. Emma Hawthorne Ripley, 12 years.
5. Mamie Smith, 2 yrs., 5 mos., 26 days.
6. Mrs. Catharine Harbaugh.
11. Clara A. Smith, 5 years 11 days.
20. William O. Bruen, 43 years, 1 month, 2 days.
22. Anthony Johnson, 26 years.
22. John Weiser, 57 years.
24. Mary M. Holman, 25 years, 8 months.
24. Alex. Dunbar, 65 years.
27. Joseph J. Lawless, 24 years, 11 months.
29. Charles B. Smith, 8 years, 6 months.
29. Frederick Moore, 26 years.

March.

2. Tilly Caruthers, 38 years, 6 days.
3. Clara A. Piper, 49 years.
4. Mrs. Frances Sloan, 48 years.
4. Arthur J. Palmer, 6 months, 3 days.
5. Mrs. Joseph Sloan.
7. Mrs. Sarah Sprague, 71 years.
7. Mrs. Gen. Babbett.
8. Estella May Hapkins, 1 year, 7 mos., 20 days.
9. George W. Daily.
12. Jennie T. Franklin.
23. Capt. Francis Connor.
24. Per. Sevensen, 23 years.
26. D. Farg-Aly, 64 years.
27. Mrs. Dr. B. A. Ford, 67 years.
27. Helen Williams, 5 years, 9 months.
29. Lydia B. Haberman, 2 years, 6 months, 9 days.

April.

8. Andrew Kaiser, 59 years, 2 months.
15. Sammie B. Wallace, 12 years, 5 months.
25. Willie J. Dufur, 1 year, 9 months, 29 days.
28. Mrs. Gen. Hamilton.
29. Francis P. Black, 2 years, 6 months.
29. Henry Wehrung, 66 years, 5 months.

May.

8. Clarence Eugene Bird, 4 years, 3 months.
9. Abe Elkeles, 17 years, 5 months, 14 days.
13. Alice H. Taylor, 18 days.
14. Mrs. Sophia H. Wetherbell, 53 yrs., 5 mos., 7d.
17. Dr. Wm. Weatherford, 65 years, 6 mos., 13 days.
18. C. Harry Soule, 28 years.
18. Mrs. Mary Morgan, 53 years.
20. Martin Kelly, 12 months, 20 days.
22. A. B. Clark, 17 months.
25. Miss Katherine Lamb, 14 yrs., 3 mos., 25 days.
25. Arthur Sullivan, 5 months.
30. Nancy Woodworth, 57 years.
31. Harry E. H. Corson, 10 years, 11 months.

June.

1. Miss Alice Howe, 15 years, 4 mos., 24 days.
8. Eliza W. Newitt, 1 year, 20 days.
11. Vivian Smith, 19 months.
25. Edwin Beebe, 56 years.
29. Mrs. S. Summerfield.

July.

2. Mrs. William McClary, 41 years.
6. Mrs. Sarah H. Hansel, 67 years.
9. Lois N. Sheldon.
14. Daniel J. Malarkey, 42 years.
16. John Wray, 52 years, 11 months.
18. James Drake, 63 years.
18. Mrs. S. W. Cunningham, 23 years.
19. Thomas S. Carr, 30 years.
22. John S. Dean, 42 years.
28. Peter S. Williams, 41 years.
28. Joseph Wikidal, 53 years, 1 month.

August.

2. Johanna Zimmerman, 10 months.
4. Eva Rosa Rankin, 7 years, 9 months.
7. Daisy Bird, 3 months, 26 days.
11. Albert Zelber Buchtel, 22 years.
11. Charles Purvine, 15 years, 5 months, 6 days.
12. Harriet Fuller, 8 months, 27 days.
12. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Strowbridge, 70 yrs., 3m, 2d.
12. Miss Emma Clawson.
17. Infant son of John and Eliza Keller, 3 months.
19. Valentine Ring, 6 months, 5 days.
23. Mary Catherine Tierney, 8 months, 4 days.
26. Infant son of Barney and Kate O'Neill, 15 mos.
26. John Lewis Drew, 6 years, 6 months, 18 days.
31. Hannah C. McCurdy.
31. Lottie Sprague, 3 months, 21 days.

September.

1. Robert Wilson, 1 year.
1. John Bartholomew, 35 years.
5. Adeline Nolan, 39 years, 1 month, 2 days.
6. John Miller, 53 years.
7. Frederick M., infant son of J. and E. Thatcher.
7. Patrick Owens, 53 years.
8. Mrs. Mary Clinton, 80 years.
9. James Morgan, 3 months 4 days.
9. James Allen, 45 years.
14. Mrs. E. L. Wadhams, 45 years.
16. Ione Charlton.
19. Carroll F. Foss, 8 years, 3 months.
21. Capt. George N. Fisher, 68 years, 8 mos., 1 day.
23. John Miller, 53 years.
30. Benjamin C. Bequette, 51 years.

October.

3. G. W. Roberts, 24 years.
4. Mrs. William Dunbar, 21 years, 8 months.
7. Infant son of Angus and Mary Campbell.
10. Annie J. MacLeod, 17 years, 9 months, 16 days.
11. Daniel S. Halpenner, 3 years, 4 months.
11. Dr. J. M. Mack, 63 years, 2 months.
12. Michael Minahan, 33 years, 15 days.
13. George W. Hildebrand, 11 months, 17 days.
16. Mrs. J. Quigley, 43 years, 1 months.
21. Flora E. Watson, 15 months.
21. Pearl D. Potts, 8 years, 7 months.
22. Mrs. Annie M. Rupp, 32 years.
26. Mrs. Helen Whalley Briggs.
28. Mrs. Margaret Bonser, 47 years, 10 months.
28. Charles Dean, 38 years.
30. Frankie E. Hegner, 5 years, 10 months, 21 days.

November.

8. Rev. P. McCormick, 75 years.
8. Eliot E. Arnold, 2 years, 1 months.
16. Leopold Bere, 1 year, 24 days.
17. Nicholas Duvall, 83 years.
18. Gracie B. Guild, 6 years.
21. Emma Long, 9 years, 6 months.
28. Ole L. Wike, 31 years.
28. Samuel Scott, 18 years, 3 months, 20 days.
30. Chester Delano, 2 years, 8 months.

December.

1. Thomas Macfeely, 2 months, 21 days.
8. Henry George Richards, 15 years, 9 mos., 14d.
8. William G. Carle, 7 months, 25 days.
12. Dr. Francis A. Ellinger, 63 years.
12. Ellen Berry Cunningham, 63 years.
15. Stephen Owens, 1 year, 11 months, 20 days.
16. Eliot L. Francis, 3 months, 10 days.
16. Adolph Moeller, 32 years.
17. Jacob Hackard, 70 years.
19. Manny Wolff, 6 years.
26. Lulu Hislop, 7 years, 10 months.
27. Lucy Labbe, 6 years, 3 months, 27 days.
28. Nellie May Allard, 10 years, 3 months, 12 days.
28. Thomas F. Smith, 21 years, 9 months, 9 days.
30. Ellen Springer, 42 years, 2 months.
30. Michael Wintler, 46 years.
30. William T. Kelly, 1 year, 3 months, 29 days.

BROUGHT TO TERMS.

Sentence for Larceny Suspended While A Marriage Ceremony Takes Place.

The Montreal Court of General Sessions just concluded began with the trial of Richard Liston, a young man of 24, who for some time lived in this State, for the larceny of $2750 from Stella Hart, a pretty Jewess of 17, and ended in their marriage in the court room where he was tried and convicted, and where he will be sentenced to-morrow. Liston has led a roving life, and several times got into scrapes with the police. Eight months ago he made the acquaintance of Stella, and eloped with her to New York, where they remained until recently. Stella, before leaving home,

STOLE $2750 FROM HER FATHER,

A well-to-do optician in Montreal. On their return to that city from New York, Liston refused to marry her, and she had him arrested on the charge of stealing the money from her. He was found guilty and sentence was suspended to allow for the marriage to take place in the interim. Although an attempt was made to keep the matter private, the court room at the appointed time was crammed, lawyers, merchants and members of Parliament being not the least interested and desirous of seeing the marriage. The parties met in the office of the clerk of the crown, and then proceeded

IN PROCESSIONAL ORDER

To the court of the queen's bench chamber, a guard of police bringing up the front and rear. Judge Dugas and the Rev. Gavin Long of the St. Andrew's church of Scotland, in their robes, preceding the couple. The bride looked happy, and was attired in a walking habit. The bridegroom was solemn. He stalked along, his expectant wife one side, and a jailor on the other. The ceremony took place in front of the judges' bench under the huge emblazoned arms of Great Britain, bearing the inscription: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* The service was conducted with all due solemnity. The girl returned to her friends, and the prisoner was driven back to jail. His sentence, it is said, will be light.

It is said that pencil drawings may be rendered ineffaceable by this simple process: Slightly warm a sheet of ordinary drawing-paper, then place it carefully on the surface of a solution of white resin in alcohol, leaving it there long enough to become thoroughly moistened. Afterward dry it in a current of air. Paper prepared in this way has a very smooth surface. In order to fix the drawing the paper is to be warmed for a few minutes. This method may prove useful for the preservation of plans or other designs when the want of time, or any other cause, will not allow of the draughtsman reproducing them in ink. A simpler plan than the above, however, is to brush over the back of the paper containing the charcoal or pencil sketch a weak solution of white shellac in alcohol.

EDUCATION, SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS.

III.

BY PRES. J. R. [illegible]

SECOND MISTAKE OF THE SECULAR[illegible]

It is impossible to divorce [illegible] politics. This is everywhere assumed by the secularists. Dr. Spear says that the [illegible] question "involves the whole subject of the province of civil government [illegible] relation to religion." This is true. [illegible] here "nail it to the counter," [illegible] to "religion and the state," this "[illegible] wholly secular. It is first the meaning [illegible] elements; but for the solution of the [illegible] one of the two elements is [illegible] garded, and the keen-eyed [illegible] might look in vain for the method of [illegible] tion by which it is done. For proof [illegible] not there. He finds only assertions [illegible] ality as derived from religion which [illegible] needs, will be best supplied by the [illegible] of its agency to things temporal, [illegible] tire omission, on its part, of any [illegible] administer things spiritual. The [illegible] religion no favor so great as to [illegible] alone."

Putting from us just now, to be [illegible] elsewhere the thought of an [illegible] of religion regulated and supported [illegible] we will here note distinctly [illegible] that politics be wholly divorced [illegible] or has religion nothing to do [illegible]

Most Christians profess to believe [illegible] rules the world. If so he must [illegible] state affairs. Nations must [illegible] or fall under his displeasure. [illegible] has made of one blood all [illegible] dwell on all the face of the [illegible] determined the times before [illegible] bounds of their habitation [illegible] seek the Lord." All [illegible] realizing this moral [illegible] end, God has divided [illegible] He did not, in ancient [illegible] the one theocratic nation [illegible] always regarding. Assyria [illegible] anger, was sent by him [illegible] nation; and afterwards [illegible] cause this same Assyria [illegible] ways while he was using [illegible] Did God stand [illegible] forbid religion to [illegible] raised up Cyrus, [illegible] to him: "Go and [illegible] adnezzar's pride was [illegible] not acknowledge God [illegible] that the Most High [illegible] men and giveth it to [illegible] then, heathen monarch [illegible] "He doth according [illegible] heaven and among the [illegible] and none can stay [illegible] What doest thou?" [illegible] 4; 25. 35)

Josephus says of [illegible] he would not admit [illegible] nature—that king [illegible] ist; if not, he [illegible] of succession as [illegible] ern man,—"because [illegible] above human nature [illegible] historian—"and [illegible] from the example of [illegible] or God, and because [illegible] him in the [illegible] among his concubines [illegible] Doubtless Josephus [illegible] terpretation from a [illegible] whose guiding light [illegible] have a little confidence [illegible] x; chap. xi; [illegible]

Here are some [illegible] seem almost as [illegible] as the notions of the [illegible] were written in 17[illegible] America: "We [illegible] workings of an [illegible] hope that that is [illegible] these, our suffering [illegible] ure of their [illegible] ground shall involve [illegible] doubtless a God of [illegible] distress, and by [illegible] among their oppressors [illegible] exterminating thunder [illegible] to the things of this [illegible] not left to the guidance [illegible] These word of Thomas [illegible] some not over-zealous [illegible] "overruling Providence [illegible] nition of God's hand [illegible] seem almost prophetic [illegible] to pass. The "light" [illegible] ness to the oppressed [illegible] ality" was supplanted [illegible] to rivet the chains of [illegible] of blacks and their [illegible] did, at length, "interpose [illegible] ing thunder.'"

There are two primary [illegible] morality; and fundamental [illegible] y; first, that civil [illegible] have no right to conflict [illegible] that they must be [illegible] claims of religion and [illegible]

The conflict arises [illegible] not allowed, when a [illegible] would make its own [illegible] suming that religion has [illegible] with politics. The [illegible] be a "vain thing," and [illegible] earth set themselves, and [illegible] sel together against the [illegible] annointed, saying, let [illegible] asunder and cast away [illegible]

It may not be the [illegible] cate it; but the [illegible] vorced from the state, [illegible] an unwillingness [illegible] national affairs, and [illegible] lation that ignores [illegible] law. Was it not [illegible] when France disregarded [illegible] would have, among [illegible] days instead of [illegible] known. What may be [illegible] cases, is foretold by the [illegible] and kingdom that will [illegible] perish; yea, those nations [illegible] ed."

"Man in his legislative [illegible] Woolsey, "cannot get [illegible] even in the later attempts [illegible] the limits are more [illegible] that which is injurious [illegible] cific way and that [illegible] ment will assert its rights [illegible] enhancing punishment [illegible] quite truly, "he cannot [illegible] from the precepts of [illegible] which men owe to God [illegible] owe to each other."

"If political duties [illegible] be pervaded by the [illegible] Dr. William Adams, "[illegible] the practical solecism [illegible] part of our existence which [illegible] religious; and still further [illegible] tailed of a sufficient [illegible] even in the millennium, [illegible] ship of state, an ungodly [illegible] suspicion of al[illegible] common distinction [illegible] and the religious is [illegible] for certain purposes, but [illegible] since in in the better [illegible] er New Testament, religion [illegible] extent of our being, the [illegible] interests and relations; [illegible] the bays and inlets and [illegible] ing waters."

Ge[illegible]le Wom[illegible]

Who want glossy, [illegible] and wavy tresses of [illegible] beautiful Hair [illegible] LYON'S KATHAIRON [illegible] elegant, cheap article [illegible] makes the hair grow [illegible] and fast, keeps it from [illegible] out, arrests and cures [illegible] ness, removes dandruff [illegible] itching, makes the [illegible] strong, giving it a [illegible] tendency and keeping [illegible] any desired position. [illegible] tiful, healthy Hair is the [illegible] result of using Kathairon.

Wines! Wines [illegible]

40 Cases genuine Rhine Wine [illegible] Wine by the Gallon during the [illegible] Weeks. Chateau Yquem, [illegible] Mumm's, Heidsick and Cal. [illegible] French and Cal. Wines, warranted [illegible] are offered for sale.

C. A. BURCHARDT,
30 and 44 Washington [illegible]

Population of Washington Territory.

The census of Washington Territory has been completed. The figures are printed for comparison with those of 1860 and 1870, as follows:

COUNTIES.	1860	1870	1880
[illegible]	285	380	502
[illegible]	149	394	628
[illegible]	2,384	3,081	5,459
[illegible]	406	730	1,707
[illegible]			7,074
[illegible]	254	469	1,085
[illegible]	552	1,270	1,725
[illegible]	302	2,164	6,841
[illegible]	544	847	2,956
[illegible]	250	320	4,355
[illegible]	364	830	2,580
[illegible]	420	670	1,655
[illegible]	1,105	1,411	3,280
[illegible]	102	273	680
[illegible]	173	133	712
[illegible]	996	678	1,322
[illegible]			4,328
[illegible]		369	1,108
[illegible]			915
[illegible]	1,507	2,246	3,567
[illegible]	42	223	1,617
[illegible]	352	974	3,108
Walla Walla	1,318	5,302	8,683
[illegible]			7,079
[illegible]		409	2,802
Total	11,594	23,450	71,753

Population of Idaho.

The Boise Republican gives the following figures as the result of the recent census in Idaho, and adds that if the Indian population were added to the present figures it would give a total population of 38,000.

COUNTIES.	1870	1880
[illegible]	2,667	4,674
[illegible]	689	1,693
[illegible] Lake (new county)		3,237
[illegible]	3,826	3,273
[illegible] (new county)		1,315
[illegible]	843	2,031
[illegible] (new county)		518
[illegible]	986	2,230
[illegible] Perce	1,583	3,965
[illegible]	1,922	6,962
[illegible]	1,711	1,437
[illegible] (new county)		469
[illegible]ington (new county)		877
Total, excluding Indians	14,999	32,611

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

The deposits of gold of domestic production in the [illegible] states during the fiscal year ended June 30 [illegible] is shown by the following table, as reported to the Director of the Mint:

Locality.	Total.
[illegible]	$ 752
[illegible]	6,980
[illegible]	158,819
[illegible]	7,118,816
[illegible]	2,244,060
[illegible]	3,750,024
[illegible]	89,831
[illegible]	510,540
[illegible]	1,805,768
[illegible]	518,201
[illegible] Mexico	91,037
[illegible] Carolina	85,652
[illegible]	583,362
[illegible] Carolina	11,661
[illegible]	1,19[illegible]
[illegible]	27,029
[illegible]	9,332
Washington Territory	34,329
[illegible]	17,320
[illegible] bullion	18,161,343
[illegible] from silver	1,449,321
[illegible] in silver	1,161
[illegible] sources	144,013
Total	$35,821,763

The amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was:

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
[illegible]	$ 219,872	$	$ 219,872
[illegible]	20,072		20,072
[illegible]	2,256,242	2,116,717	4,373,459
[illegible]	762,058,470	1,677,350	763,736,830
[illegible]	35,417,617	20,185,583	55,601,407
[illegible]	7,228,212	22,121	7,250,334
[illegible]	7,098,082	458	7,098,540
[illegible]	24,134,417	727,285	24,861,712
Maryland	402		402
Massachusetts		937	937
Michigan (Lake Superior)	123	3,453,674	3,453,797
Montana	48,683,000	4,371,384	53,049,300
Nevada	14,432,622	72,107,039	86,539,353
New Hampshire	11,020		11,020
New Mexico	1,580,472	2,221,364	3,700,590
North Carolina	10,643,351	45,361	10,655,912
Oregon	15,414,500	4,430	15,418,910
South Carolina	1,301,845	30	1,301,877
Tennessee	81,285		81,285
Utah	455,133	9,036,957	9,492,090
Vermont	10,941		10,941
Virginia	1,672,667		1,672,667
Washington Terr'y	298,930		298,930
Wyoming	716,906	11,793	728,700
Mixed bullion	201,085,915	42,760,012	233,845,928
[illegible] from silver	13,974,774		13,974,774
[illegible] in silver	9,322,288		9,322,288
[illegible] from gold		6,813,478	6,813,488
[illegible] in gold		520,622	520,623
[illegible] sources	10,232,731	31,337,202	41,570,933
Total	$1,109,929,865	$197,412,612	$1,306,342,018

THOMPSON AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

The "American Chairman" Talks to a Reporter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A meeting of the American [illegible] of the Panama Canal Company was held [illegible] at the office of J. and W. Seligman & Co. Ex-Secretary Thompson was present. It was said by [illegible] at the meeting that no business was transacted. The American committee is awaiting official organization of the company, which will probably take place soon at Paris, when instructions are expected. In reply to a Tribune reporter, Mr. Thompson said that he had no answer to make to the criticism recently made on his action in resigning his cabinet seat to accept a position under the canal company. "My reputation," he said pleasantly, "will take care of itself. It is sufficient to say that my relations with the government are of the friendliest character. Nothing that I have done or am likely to do will interrupt the harmony existing between myself and members of the government. I am, however, American to the backbone and shall [illegible] that neither the principles of the Monroe doctrine nor the obligations of the country shall be violated by the construction of the Panama canal." [illegible] further that by treaty with the former government of New Granada the United States [illegible] to protect the sovereignty of that country. [illegible] therefore that by treaty stipulations [illegible] defense, the United States was bound to protect the isthmus from territorial aggressions [illegible] foreign parties. "But I am sure," he continued, "there is no more danger from building this canal by a foreign company than there would be from building it by an American company with foreign capital. It is probable, certainly, that if an American company were formed to cut this canal it would seek means for the work in Europe. I presume that the Nicaragua company will be chartered by congress. Nothing can happen, however, that will place me in hostility with the promoters of the [illegible], many of whom are my personal friends. Indeed, there's room enough for both canals, for they will be adapted to different kinds of traffic." [illegible] the precise nature of his duties as chairman of the American committee, Thompson replied that he was now a private citizen, that the committee had not yet been organized. In fact, the canal company would be obliged to buy large amounts of material, machinery and subsistence in this country because the cost of transportation would forbid purchase in Europe. As the head of the committee, he would have charge of the disbursements of the company on this account.

WHISKY PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

Cincinnati—Extraordinary Prosperity of the Liquor Business During the Past Year.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The report of superintendent [illegible] to the chamber of commerce says of the whisky trade of this city for the past commercial year: "It has been a season of singular prosperity, which has come not from great profits, for competition has been very active with other markets, and goods have been sold generally on slender margins, but it has arisen from largely increased business, unusually good credit and from faithfully paid revenues. It is believed that in 20 years there has been no such exemption from bad debts. The production of Hamilton county for the year ending [illegible] 1st, 1880, of high wines and continuously distilled spirits was 11,783,270 proof-gallons, showing an increase of 1,400,000 over the preceding year. The aggregate production of this county and the district across the river, which in a business sense belongs to Cincinnati, was nearly 15,000,000 gallons. [illegible] on this aggregate amounted to $12,300,000, showing an increase of one million and a quarter over the preceding year. Rectified goods show an important increase in production, having reached [illegible] and a quarter million gallons in Cincinnati and [illegible] and three-quarter millions in Covington, a gain of $2,096,000 in extent of business of rectifying. This city stands ahead of any other in the United States. Of 50,674,000 gallons of spirits rectified in the whole country, Cincinnati produced 10,424,000. Shipments from this city were the largest in the history of the trade here, with the exception of one year during the war; they aggregated 4,560,403 bbls., being an increase of 59,000 over the preceding year.

WE BELIEVE

That if every one would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.

The original Pine street Coffee House is now on Washington st., bet First and Second.

Peter Wilhelm reigns supreme at the "Bas," in Portland.

Johnson's Wood Yard.—Orders can be left at Beck & Waldman's.

Alton.—For the very best wine, beer, liquors and cigars go to this place, 32 Yamhill street.

For the very best photographs go to Frank G. Abell, 167 and 169 First street, Portland.

WONDERFUL Baby Upright Piano in rosewood case, 7 octave, only $250. See it at H. Sinsheimer's, agent for the Decker & Son celebrated piano, (acknowledged the best), and Mason & Hamlin and other organs.

Hydrophobia!

Dogs transmit it through their teeth. Teeth should be kept free from virus. Use Sozodont, keep the human teeth clean, and no damage can be done by the man who says to his girl, "I feel like eating you up, dearest."

[illegible] HAVANA CIGAR STORE, First and Alder street. The largest and best selected stock of cigars in the city, comprising New York, Key West and Imported Havanas. Call and be convinced that you can get a better article for a less price than at any other store in the city. Sole agency for the celebrated Kerbs and Speis New York Cigars.

THE OREGON CENSUS.

A Summary of the Results of the Census of 1880.

COMPARISON IN IMPORTANT PARTICULARS WITH THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Population—Statistics of Live Stock—Agricultural Productions—Dairy and Orchard Products—Etc., Etc.

We present herewith a summary of the census of Oregon as taken by the United States in June last. In all essential particulars it will be found complete. The tables may well be preserved for future reference. The first one gives the number of inhabitants, with comparison with the number returned in 1870, 1860 and 1850, together with part of the returns of domestic animals:

COUNTIES.	Population 1880	Population 1870	Population 1860	Population 1850	Horses 1880	Horses 1870	Mules and Asses	Working Oxen	Milch Cows 1880	Milch Cows 1870	Other Cattle
Baker	4631	2804	.....	.....	9080	287	217	152	4250	605	41,084
Benton	6354	4584	3074	814	3326	2269	83	143	2197	2065	3633
Clackamas	9261	5993	3466	1850	2561	869	136	938	3252	1329	6956
Clatsop	6025	1255	498	643	191	147	12	103	813	517	925
Columbia	2045	863	532	421	359	207	5	105	[illegible]	724	1028
Coos	4849	1644	445	.....	844	347	55	405	2583	949	5190
Curry	1210	504	393	.....	392	372	76	98	1074	925	2213
Douglas	9560	6066	3203	.....	8080	5263	75	231	4191	4918	8761
Grant	4304	2251	.....	.....	9709	807	234	300	1201	1384	84,555
Jackson	8160	4778	3736	.....	5092	1104	171	34	2168	1007	8303
Josephine	2493	1204	1623	.....	1000	48	74	17	1120	120	2919
Lake	2807	.....	.....	.....	6318	.....	224	97	1405	.....	31342
Lane	8970	6426	4780	.....	5088	4674	118	122	5409	5158	7751
Linn	12711	8717	6772	994	7827	9244	120	261	5000	4005	7281
Marion	14601	9965	7088	2749	5734	1701	222	117	4168	1839	6051
Multnomah	25093	11510	4150	.....	1253	829	35	139	2735	1965	1382
Polk	6513	4710	3625	1051	4774	380[illegible]	62	40	2440	3093	4195
Tillamook	970	408	95	.....	330	83	13	102	1157	374	1154
Umatilla	9614	2916	.....	.....	10905	13,712	250	63	4006	7317	28588
Union	6703	2552	.....	.....	12659	2204	70	110	4617	3585	20630
Wasco	10238	2509	1689	.....	17761	2432	127	72	2655	1291	38129
Washington	7091	4261	2801	2652	2720	1718	81	255	2614	1503	3173
Yamhill	7950	5012	3245	1512	4464	4202	173	129	2753	3011	5073
Total	176,704	90,923	52,465	13,294	134,085	51,702	2660	3073	64,109	48,325	320,497

In the following table the returns of domestic animals are continued. It will be seen that the number of sheep has multiplied four-fold since 1870. Dairy products are also exhibited in this table:

COUNTIES.	Gal. milk sold	Pounds Butter made	Pounds Cheese made	Sheep 1880	Sheep 1870	Fle'c's	Weight 1880	Weight 1870	Swine	Bees: Hon'y pds	Bees: W'x pds
Baker	2100	46970	6982	11305	560	22684	113350	2775	1583	425	20
Benton	130	85547	6625	28814	13357	27007	138003	68970	5407	14398	331
Clackamas	350	148430	450	14180	5490	14390	54619	15234	9232	6530	334
Clatsop	50992	44645	5800	1557	1268	7251	1059	4943	979	339	12
Columbia	60	47208	80	1330	1609	1579	6063	4312	1115	1880	26
Coos	2690	88061	10518	6760	336	4735	19720	844	4607	17044	186
Curry	170	47385	100	28758	7732	22949	95228	24110	1260	5963	156
Douglas	1063	120894	16072	159124	94969	133118	510013	321643	14531	10017	800
Grant	5476	19765	1285	79868	1154	50810	296707	3000	2846	.....	.....
Jackson	6	68082	6955	39571	2103	30709	109973	1015	13237	11475	328
Josephine	.....	26086	480	13215	714	10403	36188	550	2690	1930	36
Lake	.....	53315	4350	28809	.....	21019	65570	.....	679	.....	.....
Lane	21640	185323	24900	40561	52748	43262	198269	167803	10978	7297	607
Linn	60	202434	3453	56830	41171	46395	227403	168714	12600	7637	173
Marion	18250	224019	15784	35730	12760	33272	163458	51139	19808	8520	144
Multnomah	58520	122673	42160	2771	2583	2273	9665	4830	8345	1115	111
Polk	800	92844	80	24177	18040	21442	107479	55208	10483	3050	117
Tillamook	400	79682	8274	2637	278	2498	8993	1647	1078	480	4
Umatilla	2031	131295	650	291477	29360	264831	1873695	97514	3787	65	....
Union	2310	113551	7490	27906	2791	23185	117585	8154	9934	.....	....
Wasco	34502	49248	325	332276	6859	272762	1467767	38100	5359	215	....
Washington	362	151932	2930	11530	6133	9781	53249	29930	8597	969	75
Yamhill	101	136749	360	23447	18851	17030	86054	65100	10739	4374	194
Total	209694	2478146	166153	1258040	318323	1063143	3754308	1050658	149102	105338	3224

The headings to the several columns of the following table indicate the nature of its contents. The information is especially valuable as showing the number of farms, etc., in each county:

COUNTIES.	Number of farms	Number of owners	Number rented for money	Number rented for shares	Acres tilled, including fallow and grass in rotation	Acres permanent meadows, pastures and orchards	Value of lands, fences and buildings	Value of farm implements and machinery	Value of live stock	Amount paid for wages	Grass lands: Acres mown	Grass lands: Tons hay	Grass lands: Bushels seed
Baker	390	337	11	11	26441	21380	$ 630450	$ 54500	$ 347738	$ 46138	11373	14119	20
Benton	606	502	22	80	60070	73466	3171496	149035	413871	112201	6390	10649	....
Clackamas	1374	1137	51	54	55097	81652	2817544	120576	365177	88120	5403	9196	66
Clatsop	161	137	9	17	5200	4744	373730	8294	42682	13101	3106	2357	148
Columbia	158	143	11	4	1562	13025	403215	10128	78115	10172	4789	3553	....
Coos	507	509	14	15	9231	16096	934969	29004	157339	23116	2000	4352	249
Curry	171	167	....	4	1751	3038	409595	9055	95772	14133	483	1018	....
Douglas	1053	856	81	116	87902	219781	3837375	177300	689043	127190	13891	19016	433
Grant	374	317	4	33	15746	24542	440378	46390	943635	66152	6294	8443	....
Jackson	612	506	29	50	45335	41663	1703155	117043	384400	59119	11687	20125	201
Josephine	270	251	9	10	13921	6828	370906	20237	97760	18187	3469	4533	35
Lake	347	237	0	15	9597	33313	439025	48630	506201	40133	11844	12351	36
Lane	1067	1030	62	132	93380	135068	4799330	253161	610403	107112	9593	15955	362
Linn	1532	1123	68	346	174119	104120	6052023	371143	896101	145124	13107	18899	647
Marion	1459	1210	69	173	165264	34890	3807808	332898	740370	103130	8092	13474	235
Multnomah	507	434	35	17	10364	10290	2279080	65540	185443	71131	6655	9455	61
Polk	789	533	39	167	101104	66365	4594710	194085	546049	139162	8479	14351	157
Tillamook	235	222	5	....	6202	3650	371648	10997	67047	5103	1543	3415	56
Umatilla	1096	1004	20	83	118235	26000	2801005	265529	1073265	163116	7655	15455	36
Union	657	591	36	45	36542	55726	1429095	127760	985534	65103	10091	25289	357
Wasco	876	837	9	29	64715	14469	1724490	116090	1771350	147141	8614	14375	71
Washington	935	838	50	79	46510	14380	3231703	143005	385319	110129	7623	9093	230
Yamhill	1008	780	65	148	100397	21077	6181735	241563	551754	140167	6706	12347	223
Total	16460	13870	709	1049	1329318	985263	$53723049	$2913750	$13116720	$1896632	714933	203851	3752

In the annexed table will be found an exhibit of the value of farm products, with detailed returns of most important productions. Comparison is made of total value with the returns of 1870, together with exhibits of the quantities of wheat and oats in 1880 and 1870 respectively:

COUNTIES.	Estimated value farm productions 1880	Estimated value farm productions 1870	Wheat: Acres	Wheat: Bushels 1880	Wheat: Bushels 1870	Bushels Oats 1880	Bushels Oats 1870	Rye: Acres	Rye: Bush.	Potatoes: Acres	Potatoes: Bush.
Baker	$339144	$94616	1301	33905	2306	101631	31426	..	....	137	17932
Benton	638016	417063	30611	485561	196523	257794	146235	..	....	214	32032
Clackamas	665558	319566	13592	217508	48650	214999	58017	..	....	1325	206810
Clatsop	49208	50214	15	408	295	6503	2907	..	....	162	18143
Columbia	63682	71244	144	3011	1037	8391	2260	..	....	117	21740
Coos	94757	163102	1734	42108	2802	17205	3386	..	....	336	46464
Curry	69760	63849	65	1613	1821	11100	2601	..	....	90	31044
Douglas	829177	674094	29757	441383	104246	367152	168781		30	420	52394
Grant	144111	122570	2427	44403	17259	35268	23428	4	1130	89	8708
Jackson	477058	105985	10194	236493	15226	137523	47800		130	183	28771
Josephine	104082	24775	1485	30381	100	16050	4900	4	631	234	31049
Lake	225971	....	812	9035	....	7031	....	..	....	49	5299
Lane	864304	619603	39962	607038	294771	286216	235722	2	358	412	52195
Linn	1358090	782915	75100	861893	490294	629164	343299	14	200	709	72236
Marion	1611336	417834	62922	1055536	239091	698630	164067	11	320	1131	153355
Multnomah	586704	218830	609	11554	5003	23809	11609	11	248	1560	203730
Polk	1003838	555045	53342	890214	299338	345745	199495		86	177	21724
Tillamook	60146	36030	19	360	2999	10686	2719	..	19	112	11417
Umatilla	958965	514816	30037	911273	28200	138766	56634	98	1948	715	81893
Union	430145	258936	11443	279856	61338	257653	69660	35	656	223	25826
Wasco	441068	287762	4083	84478	10599	105251	26593	21	3240	442	44862
Washington	671896	430158	20108	375813	137187	315489	163151	11	291	742	115013
Yamhill	1322785	710765	52008	957929	374898	379033	219039	11	526	460	63406
Total	13615076	7122790	441656	7396611	2340746	4340928	2029000	523	9736	10260	1320416

The subjoined table presents statistics of the product of barley, Indian corn, flax and hops. Some of these products have never been pushed in our state, but all, including corn, may be grown with profit, though corn will grow favorably only in certain localities. Perhaps it will surprise most of our readers to note that the yield of corn returned is so considerable:

COUNTIES.	Barley: Acres	Barley: Bu. 1880	Barley: Bu. 1870	Indian Corn: Ac's	Indian Corn: Bu.	Acres oats	Flax: Ac's	Flax: Bu. seed	Flax: Tons straw	Flax: Po'ds fiber	Hops: Acres	Hops: Po'ds
Baker	1,718	77,838	17,732	36	375	2,784	....	......	....	......	....	......
Benton	155	5,172	7,414	21	779	8,853	....	......	....	......	....	......
Clackamas	170	5,449	1,255	127	2,735	8,339	....	......	....	......	....	......
Clatsop	0	59	....	14	420	295	....	......	....	......	....	......
Columbia	9	202	254	12	682	147	....	......	....	......	....	......
Coos	234	7,838	1,162	264	8,339	504	....	......	....	......	....	......
Curry	107	3,440	740	69	2,980	385	....	......	....	......	....	......
Douglas	1,487	38,369	22,737	950	25,898	14,280	....	......	....	......	....	......
Grant	887	21,874	22,172	6	200	1,019	....	......	....	......	....	......
Jackson	1,796	60,827	8,020	2,190	46,318	4,396	....	......	....	......	....	......
Josephine	290	4,421	......	526	8,335	611	....	......	17	......	....	......
Lake	731	18,216	......	.....	......	332	....	......	....	......	....	......
Lane	1,530	43,029	24,687	260	8,249	11,727	837	7,187	124	......	131	92,798
Linn	2,221	50,137	21,917	148	4,311	25,704	1,479	13,757	33	28,170	33	25,830
Marion	368	9,998	5,199	134	4,067	23,001	17	130	1	3	41	67,080
Multnomah	48	1,180	3,724	28	1,029	850	....	......	....	......	2	1,425
Polk	937	25,007	7,605	60	1,000	11,882	....	......	....	......	35	11,020
Tillamook	19	497	806	3	63	379	....	......	....	......	....	......
Umatilla	11,588	352,762	11,752	329	5,920	3,855	....	......	....	......	....	......
Union	8,035	110,066	22,868	59	1,040	6,586	....	......	....	......	....	......
Wasco	1,718	44,398	7,203	164	4,792	3,379	....	......	....	......	....	......
Washington	121	3,277	4,724	69	1,956	9,226	....	......	....	......	4	3,540
Yamhill	671	12,195	11,627	78	2,032	12,335	....	......	....	......	14	6,150
Total	29,983	897,747	210,730	5,557	132,097	161,402	2,333	21,074	32	28,170	259	213,840

In the following we have an exhibit of the orchards, nurseries, vineyards, and fruit products of the state:

COUNTIES.	Apples: Acres	Apples: Bearing trees	Apples: Bushels	Peaches: Acres	Peaches: Bea'g trees	Peaches: Bu.	Total value of all orchard products	Nurseries: Acres	Nurseries: Trees sold	Vineyards: Acres	Vineyards: Lbs.	Vineyards: Gals. wine	Market vegetables
Baker	43	1,845	637	20	1,241	590	$ 3,273	..	......		1,730	....	$ 6,632
Benton	656	4,154	58,073	...	254	101	14,167	..	......				6,966
Clackamas	2,611	165,428	130,130	20	2,185	832	32,995	..	......		6,060	80	5,338
Clatsop	282	5,617	2,372	...	2	5	435	..	......				
Columbia	146	8,548	10,346	2	11	32	2,769	..	......				
Coos	582	22,785	20,797	1	292	839	10,128	..	......				3,666
Curry	67	2,718	1,303	...	31	33	227	..	......				30
Douglas	1,773	118,093	237,478	15	1,210	583	53,080	..	......	2	2,865	120	4,312
Grant	122	4,004	2,703	...	167	66	6,245	..	......				5,470
Jackson	412	34,488	96,748	31	4,303	6,280	24,900	10	600	3	32,850	5,440	20,395
Josephine	278	13,382	22,054	60	4,228	5,000	12,742	..	......		4,350	....	3,127
Lake	27	33	66	...	......	......	75	1	60	..			1,905
Lane	2,007	85,304	121,712	1	599	400	37,144	10	55	..	65	3	2,302
Linn	3,491	155,777	190,185	45	473	787	65,748	1	145	..	50	....	6,012
Marion	3,177	191,221	213,416	9	418	21	64,448	11	2,700	..			7,520
Multnomah	957	58,219	34,898	6	1,141	51	26,258	25	3,000	1	3,293	750	18,700
Polk	1,725	117,685	104,286	6	35	......	28,814	..	......				1,135
Tillamook	104	7,405	1,345	...	......	......	2,587	1	1,612				22
Umatilla	390	21,446	68,074	60	9,645	22,085	41,888	..	20	11	11,340	2,552	7,795
Union	493	19,537	23,619	4	460	770	24,723	5	1,200				5,349
Wasco	230	32,494	30,245	136	17,748	15,478	33,317	..	......	21	19,300	350	8,400
Washington	930	64,744	73,540	...	16	391	19,472	10	925				3,405
Yamhill	1,817	118,557	212,147	2	290	40	53,054	4	300				5,921
Total	22,464	1305,854	1760,230	432	44,896	53,076	$517,501	78	$10,607	121	76,740	9,295	$145,297

The concluding table furnishes statistics of the manufacturing industries of the state. It will be seen that the value of products has nearly doubled, while the number of hands employed has more than doubled, since 1870:

COUNTIES	Estab'm'ts 1880	Estab'm'ts 1870	Capital invest'd 1880	Capital invest'd 1870	Hands employ'd 1880	Hands employ'd 1870	Wages paid	Value of material	Value of products 1880	Value of products 1870	Water wheels: No.	Water wheels: Horse power	Engines: No.	Engines: Horse power
Baker	58	31	$ 70,850	$ 55,075	19	74	$ 16,005	$ 60,580	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
Benton	58	60	154,905	24,750	290	110	15,622	122,290	247,530	150,763	5	297	[illegible]	12
Clackamas	42	31	622,600	317,100	351	164	111,473	360,227	[illegible]	168,070	53	505	[illegible]	47
Clatsop	45	19	301,775	58,050	736	80	122,850	312,380	551,380	105,380	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	9	14	62,800	93,105	160	59	15,518	77,130	700	71,120	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coos	29	18	221,550	101,850	391	71	87,003	161,883	159,852	197,045	1	16	17	513
Curry	2	....	73,000	......	103	......	15,700	10,000	25,000	......			1	15
Douglas	63	41	278,175	162,900	314	112	57,293	168,210	288,134	247,920	37	615	[illegible]	35
Grant	22	21	59,150	86,882	83	51	16,550	39,176	101,646	86,545	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Jackson	40	8	208,050	25,550	457	26	65,518	165,435	288,247	55,780	12	252	[illegible]	112
Josephine	15	....	27,550	......	82	......	7,950	16,295	31,263	......	11	161		
Lake	30	....	50,350	......	122	111	17,250	34,458	89,271	......	10	108	3	40
Lane	64	[illegible]	250,000	116,825	216	......	60,200	156,894	297,410	165,220	34	688	6	186
Linn	110	120	466,260	380,817	336	225	130,048	560,190	864,020	577,455	75	680	1	21
Marion	85	48	527,250	572,550	273	193	126,052	360,591	1,285,010	465,488	31	951	17	375
Multnom'h	152	397	1,565,325	1,575,875	1,732	1,142	528,449	1,322,975	2,602,544	2,995,817	9	81	[illegible]	957
Polk	46	47	172,310	127,910	161	96	30,848	185,550	252,201	217,401	12	564	5	217
Tillamook	2	4	15,900	1,500	15	1	5,250	4,450	9,600	750	3	[illegible]	1	2
Umatilla	26	13	186,430	31,125	178	57	43,550	187,060	255,597	97,775	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	211
Union	48	21	172,425	130,500	185	59	[illegible]	180,746	305,806	167,730	10	[illegible]	5	67
Wasco	40	14	133,850	20,000	246	35	37,260	217,011	1,148,222	52,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washing'n	33	22	132,200	74,550	179	61	26,871	142,025	488,540	80,002	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yamhill	95	75	208,121	404,165	301	147	42,815	352,495	498,720	237,[illegible]	13	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
Total	1,092	989	$ 6,062,853	$ 4,370,345	7,689	2,884	$ 1,670,[illegible]	$ 6,[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	317	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The South and the Message.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

We print the president's message in full this morning. It is an able, patriotic document. We have expressed our opinion of its references to the south, but we accord to the president sincerity of conviction. He lacks information of southern affairs, and he should take more into account the progress the south has made under his patient and wise administration. He should have confidence that the southern people will in due time themselves correct the evils of which he complains.

Pay of Deputy Marshals.

A bill will be introduced in the house on the first bill day after the recess, to cover the deficiency in the appropriation for deputy marshals. At present the amount does not exceed $500,000. Probably the democrats will not offer serious opposition to its passage, because they are studiously striving to avoid an extra session, and realize that their failure to make provision for paying the compensation lawfully due the election marshals will bring about what they do not desire.

BELCHER & CO'S

HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

We wish to announce to our patrons and the general public that we are now opening a very nice line of Holiday Goods, such as—

CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS,
MAJOLICA TEA SETS,
DESERT SETS, FRUIT SETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
JUGS IN MANY PATTERNS,
EPERGNES,
PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE,
VASES AND TOILET SETS,

Toys for the Little Ones.

Besides we have a first class stock of goods, generally found in a crockery store. We invite attention to our stock and prices before making purchases. Call early and often and you will be treated courteously.

THE OLD STAND, 223 FIRST ST.

C. T. BELCHER & CO.
dec6d eod

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
Successors to Coggins & Beach,
DEALERS IN
PAINTS,
OILS
AND
GLASS,
DOORS,
SASH
AND
BLINDS.

Having arranged to import all principal lines of PAINTERS' STOCK and WINDOW GLASS, we are enabled to give as favorable terms in this line of goods as any dealers in Portland. Contractors and dealers will find it to their advantage to send for our prices before placing orders. eod

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JOSEPH H. SHINN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER and REAL Estate Agent, (late Register State Lands, La Grande District) Union, Union county, Oregon. State and Government lands in Union and Baker counties selected for purchasers and locators. [illegible]

C. H. WHEELER, M. D.
AGENT FOR GENUINE BOVINE VACCINE virus. Fresh virus received every 10 days. Office cor. First and Ash sts., over Plummer's drugstore. [illegible]

BENJAMIN I. COHEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC; Editor "Northwestern Law Journal and Real Estate Reporter," 135 First street, opposite the Occidental, Portland, Oregon. dec1t

D. M. CONLEY. J. C. LEASURE.
CONLEY & LEASURE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, Pendleton, Oregon. Criminal Law and Collections Specialties. Charges Reasonable. Will Practice in all the Courts of Oregon. nov6dm

C. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Walla Walla, W. T.
Special attention paid to collection at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, Oregon. Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Palouse City, W. T. o130dm

DR. A. W. THORNTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, OCULIST AND AURIST.
S. E. cor. B and First Sts., Portland.
Fee for consultation in office or by letter, ONE DOLLAR. dec7dim

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE

An agreeable substitute for pills and drastic cathartics,

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSTIPATION

AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM AN OBSTRUCTED STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

One Lozenge is the usual dose, to be taken at bed-time, dissolve slowly in the mouth, or eat like fruit or a confection.

Physicians and the Faculty prescribe and indorse it.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is sold by druggists.

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New York and San Francisco.

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GENERAL
Machinists & Iron Founders,
Cor. Front and Main Sts., Portland.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist and Saw Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers. Pattern Making. Blacksmithing. Repairing done promptly.

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[illegible] Alder Street, Portland, Or.
CONTRACTORS FOR CHINESE LABOR
[illegible]

PIONEER WOOD YARD
Moved to foot D Street, back of Willamette Iron Works.
Wood Delivered to any part of the City.
J. SORENSEN.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.
Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Portland.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

OREGON TRANSFER COMPANY
GENERAL
Forwarding & Commission
FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE FORWARDED AND Delivered with Dispatch. Pianos and Furniture moved.
ORDERS FOR HACKS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to Day or Night.
Office—S. W. Cor. Second and Stark Sts.
[illegible]

CITY STABLES
AND
Carriage Repository
ACKER & LEIBY,
107 Second Street.
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in all Kinds of
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, HACKS, HARNESS, Etc.,
From the Manufactories of Hooker & Co., and Brewster & Caffrey.
A full line of the above goods always on hand. We shall keep on Livery and for Sale, fine
Driving, Saddle and Work Horses,
Together with the Most Stylish and Best Riding Vehicles of all kinds.
Particular attention paid to boarding horses.

CORBETT'S
Livery, Hack & Feed Stables
SECOND AND TAYLOR STS.
Reasonable Charges for Hire and Boarding. Hack Orders Promptly Attended to, Day or Night.
WOODWARD & MAGOON, Prop'rs.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN
The Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast,
IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL
CHRONIC AND DIFFICULT DISEASES

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including disease caused by [illegible]

FOLLIES OF YOUTH,

Such as SPERMATORRHEA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or LOSS OF PERFECT VITALITY. Nearly two-thirds of all the Chronic Diseases spring, either directly or indirectly, from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession.

I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease have a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance, and permit those diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted, their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence.

Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances.

Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he cures without fail.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Inclose postage stamp for list.

Office—No. 65 First street, between Oak and Pine. Office Hours—From 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brenan, & Co., Portland, Oregon.

1851. 1880.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
All Kinds of
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
FRAMES, MOLDINGS,
BRACKETS, Etc.
Seasoned Finished Lumber
Constantly on Hand. Importer of
Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes
and a Full Line of
PAINTERS' MATERIALS.
Orders from the country will meet a prompt and careful attention.
Salesroom [illegible] Front st. Factory at [illegible] Mill, Portland.

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[illegible]
No. 47 Front St., Portland, Or. dec6dim

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OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - - $5,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders,
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. 25,000
W. F. BROWN,
MANAGER,
No. 7 First St., Portland.

Fire Insurance Agency
Imperial,
London,
Northern,
Queen
Insurance Companies of
London and Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon $200,000
Cash Assets Exceed Thirty-Eight Million Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Dollars $38,789,000
JOINT POLICY issued by the four companies.
Office 29 and 31 Front St., Portland, O.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents.
EDWARD HALL, Manager.

Marine Insurance.
The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.,
OF LIVERPOOL,
Capital $10,000,000
Surplus over Capital 2,324,128
Deposit in Oregon 50,000
This staunch company having recently complied with the laws of the State, and established an agency in Portland, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks AND WRITE POLICIES on shipments of Grain, Salmon and other merchandise to Europe.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent,
No. 5 First Street.
Portland, Oregon, Sept 28, 1880. s28dtf 2p

UNION
Insurance Company,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital $750,000
Branch Office for Oregon—102 First St.
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W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

INCORPORATED 1864.
Home Mutual Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE ONLY.
Losses Paid Since Organ'a'n $1,334,633
Losses Paid in Oregon In Six Years, - $162,363
OREGON BRANCH OFFICE,
GEO. L. STORY, Manager.
Southeast corner First and Stark Sts.
Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank
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JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
UMATILLA,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries
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Mark Goods care J. R. F. U.
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IMPORTERS
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AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.
OFFER FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Ind Coope's and Tennent's Ales; Guinness' Pig Brand Stout; Red Case Gin; Geneva in bulk; Scotch Whiskey in case and bulk; Dunville's and other Irish Whiskies; Jules Robin Brandies in case and bulk, Boroville, Hennessy and Martell; Carte D'Or, Perrier's and Krug's Champagnes; Finest Sherries and Port; Bordeaux Clarets; Patras Currants; Excellent Pure Malt Vinegar; Pure Salad Oil; Brough's Table Salt; Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes; Wheat Sacks and Hessians; White's Superior Portland Cement and Fire Bricks; Soda Crystals, etc., etc., etc.

JAMES H. KOONTZ,
Umatilla, Oregon,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANT.
RATES REDUCED.
A large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE for storage.
Also dealer in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,
Hardware and
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
(Established in 1872)
Mark Goods care J. H. K., U.
1176dp JAMES H. KOONTZ.

J. DILL DuBOIS. W. E. KING,
DuBOIS & KING,
Wholesale Grocers,
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS,
113 AND 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND,
416 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Grain, Flour and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

Established 1853.
J. B. CONGLE & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery Hardware, etc.
148 and 110 Front st. [illegible]
Good assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO.,
Manufacturers and Exporters of
FLOUR AND WHEAT.
Constantly on hand,
SALEM BAKERS' EXTRA,
FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.
A. W. KINNEY, Agent,
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J. O'CONNOR,
Dealer in
Groceries & Produce
SHIP STORES,
Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
Has reopened at the old stand,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
And will be glad to see all his old customers and the public generally.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
Brooms and Wooden Ware
and Importers of
WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 11 and 13 North Front Street

W[illegible]
Isaac, We See You and Go You Ten Better!
Bargains
To be found in our
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

Note the Prices and Call and Examine the Goods:

Stylish Business Suits	$ 9.00	worth 12.00
Stylish Business Suits	12.00	worth 15.00
Stylish Business Suits	15.00	worth 18.00
Fine Dress Suits	13.50	worth 16.50
Fine Dress Suits	15.00	worth 18.00
Fine Dress Suits	18.00	worth 21.00
Stylish Ulsters	10.00	worth 12.00
Stylish Ulsters	14.00	worth 17.00
Fine Beaver Overcoats	15.00	worth 18.00
Extra Fine Beaver Overcoats	18.00	worth

Including the above BARGAINS, we now offer our large and well selected stock of
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Umbrellas, etc.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in order to make room for three hundred (300) cases of assorted merchandise, soon to arrive, direct from the leading manufactories of New York and Boston. We mean business, and take pleasure in inviting one and all to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. All Goods marked in plain figures. Strictly One Price to all.
WORKINGMEN'S CLOTHING STORE,
30 FIRST STREET, NORTON HOUSE BLOCK.
THOS. CHAMBERS, PROP'R.

Steinway & Son's
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS!
STEINWAY & SONS are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Piano Fortes, exterior and interior, including the casting of the full metal frames, in their own factories.
HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT ALL WORLD EXHIBITIONS.
Warerooms 92 Morrison street, near Postoffice, Portland, Oregon.
ALBERT BARTSCH, Direct Agent.
Also Firstclass Tuner and Repairer of Pianos and Organs. Work done in this line, or new instruments sold by me, fully warranted. Please call and examine.
Catalogues mailed free. dec14d eod wk

ALISKY & HEGELE,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
PORTLAND STEAM CANDY FACTORY,
Beg leave to call the attention of the public to their EXTRA LARGE ASSORTMENT of
CHRISTMAS GOODS AND CANDIES,
Such as Sugar Toys, Fancy Hearts, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Wax Candles and Holders, Imitations Fancy Boxes in endless variety, Cornucopias and Candies for the million.
As most of these articles are our own manufacture, or importation from FIRST HANDS, we can
SELL LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
For Christmas and New Year we will have a large assortment of our JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ORNAMENTED FRUIT, POUND AND OTHER CAKES,
To which we call special attention. ALISKY & HEGELE,
145 FIRST STREET AND 28 ALDER STREET.
(RETAIL.) (WHOLESALE.)

HARDWARE
TOOLS AND BUILDING MATERIAL
AT
AUCTION!
IN A LUMP.
On the 10th of January, 1881, of what is then left of my stock, including fixtures and store furniture and LOT (on which store is situated, 50x90 feet) on southwest corner of Fourth and J streets, East Portland, and known as "Sheldon's" corner, adjoining Postoffice.
At that time I want my stock of Hardware, Tools, Paints, Oils, Windows, Doors, etc., very much reduced, and shall offer these goods at retail for Cash only, for 15 days, at figures much lower than elsewhere sold. You will save from 10 to 40 per cent. the next two weeks by getting our prices. I mean what I say. Call at once and save money.
None of this stock will be sold on time excepting by approved note.
KIRK SHELDON, Hardware Dealer, East Portland.
N. B.—Terms of the auction sale will be announced in "The Oregonian" and "Standard" on Friday morning, January 7th.
All persons indebted to the firm will please come forward and pay up previous to January 15th, as I intend to leave the State at that time. Also any one having claims present them at the store for payment.

SKATES!
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW YORK CLUB, AMERICAN CLUB, ALL-CLAMP, KEYLESS STRAP, LADIES' WOODEN TOP, &C., &C., &C.
Send for Scroll-Saw Price List. Just Out.
DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON.

E. MARTIN & CO.,
408 FRONT ST., San Francisco, Cal. 124 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
Agents for the Celebrated MILTON J. HARDY
Old Bourbon and Pure Old Rye Whiskies,
AND THE
Argonaut Brands of Whiskies.
131 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

R. SHERLOCK, SUCCESSOR TO
S. SHERLOCK,
Manufacturer and Importer of
Saddles, Harness & Saddlery Hardware.
Also, a Complete Assortment
HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,
For Stockmen's Saddles.
N. E. cor. Front and Oak Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Agent for Knights' Patent Drover Stirrup & [illegible]
Established 1858.

GOLDSMITH, 247 and 249 Water Street, New York. J. LOEWENBERG, Portland
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
50 and Front Street, O. S. N. Co's Block,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, Metals
LEAD AND IRON PIPE,
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HYDRAULIC RAMS, INDIA RUBBER HOSE,
House-Furnishing Hardware,
FORCE & LIFT PUMPS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Willamette Stove Works.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Allays the itching, absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief. Sold by druggists. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M.D., 10th & Arch, Phila., Pa. CAUTION.—None genuine unless wrapper on bottle contains his signature and a Pile of Stones.
Sold by Hodge, Davis & Co., Druggists, 92 and 94 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

H. P. GREGORY, San Francisco. S. W. GREGORY, Sydney, N.S.W. STEWART McCLURE, Portland
Oregon Machinery Depot
43 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
H. P. GREGORY & CO.
KEEP A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Wood Working Machinery, Saw Mills and Saws, Emery Wheels and Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Engine Governors, Gas Engines, Steam Hand and Power Pumps, Lubricating Oils and Oilers, Blowers and Exhaust Fans, Water Wheels, Elevator Buckets, Machinists' Tools, Hemp, Rubber, and Asbestos Packing, Hose, Belting, Rubber Mats, Stair Matting, Etc.
Price-lists on application. Orders from the country filled with Promptness.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS
The purchase of the Oregon Iron Works, and the addition of a great part of the Machinery, Tools and Patterns to our own Large Establishment, enables us to fill large orders for Machinery and Iron Work of any kind on short notice.
SMITH BROS. & WATSON.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING JAN 1 1881

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

In any review of the growth of Oregon and Washington and their prospects for the future the two divisions may naturally be considered as one. Their progress has been identical. And in the changes now to come they will share a common growth and a common fortune.

As to area Oregon is one of the largest states of the union. It is exceeded in size by Texas, California, Colorado and Nevada, but its area—95,274 square miles—is more than twice that of New York or Pennsylvania and twelve times that of Massachusetts. Its diversity of surface and extent and variety of resources correspond fully with its area, and no one who is acquainted with its conditions and characteristics doubts that it will become one of the richest and most populous states of the union.

A territorial government was created in Oregon under an act of congress approved on the 14th August 1848. A provisional government had, however, been formed by the early settlers, which was established in 1841, and a constitution was adopted July 5 1843 which was recognized. The territorial government, formed under the act of 1848, was put into operation in March, 1849. On the 19th February, 1859, Oregon was admitted as a state.

The territory of Washington was created March 3, 1853, out of the northern part of Oregon. Its area is 69,944 square miles. In 1860 when its first census was taken the population was 11,594. In 1870 it had 23,955 inhabitants. It now has from 80,000 to 85,000—the census of last June showing 74,753. In 1850 the total population of Oregon, which then included the present territory of Washington also, was but 13,[illegible].

Hitherto the Pacific northwest has labored under many drawbacks. Since the first settlers came, more than forty years have elapsed. In much less time very populous states have sprung up elsewhere. The slowness of our growth has been due to easily perceived and often explained causes, chief among which is our distance from the centers of population and want of railway connections. Besides, our section has been overshadowed by California, and has been regarded as little else than a dependency of that state. There has been growth indeed, and rapid growth; but had Oregon and Washington with their climate, soil and capabilities, been as easy of access as Iowa and Kansas, their population, instead of being less than three hundred thousand, would be numbered by millions, and every interest would have attained corresponding proportions.

The period of this isolation is, however, drawing to an end. We shall soon be in direct railway connection with the east. Local railways will speedily reach all the principal parts of Oregon and Washington. Boundless capacity for development will be discovered so soon as energy and capital are combined upon it. The Pacific northwest will grow as a whole. Oregon and Washington have a common destiny. In geographical features they are similar. Their resources are nearly the same. Both abound in fertile lands. Both have great resources in timber, iron, coal, copper, lead, the precious metals, pasturage and fisheries. In time they will become two of the greatest wheat and wool producing states of the union. And they will also be manufacturing states. They have all the natural facilities and produce most of the necessary raw materials; and by the time there is sufficient consumption to start a profitable market among their own people, the manufacturing era will begin.

Though the population of Oregon and Washington has considerably more than doubled during the last ten years, this rate of increase does not measure the growth of the general industries and activities of this section. In material interests the progress has been much more rapid than in population. Our product of wheat, wool and fish has more than doubled. Value of farms and of live stock has enormously increased. Development of coal interests has begun to assume great importance, especially in Washington territory. More attention is paid to fruits and to dairy products. From our great pastures east of the Cascades vast herds are being driven to eastern markets. Railway development is now in active progress, and within five years it will produce a complete revolution in all our activities. In another article the railroad prospects of the Pacific northwest are presented; but we may say here that it will not be more than three years before we shall have choice of routes to the east by way of Salt Lake or the Northern Pacific, and Portland will be an important railroad center. Of course a line will be built across the mountains from Puget sound. This, and all other proposed roads, will help the general development, as the whole will be the sum of the parts. Portland, as a railroad center, will have the Willamette valley roads, the main trunk of the O. R. & N. Company's line and all its numerous branches, including the extensions to eastern Oregon, Idaho, Salt Lake and the Union Pacific; it will have also the connection with the Northern Pacific east of the Cascades and with the road of the same company to Puget sound, and moreover it will have a direct line to Astoria. It is quite within probability also that it will be connected through southeastern Oregon with the Central Pacific at Winnemucca or Reno. This, as an outline of a system, will furnish all that could be desired. It is an outline to be filled up with branch roads to all points, as business develops that will enable them to pay.

The numerous railway lines will give prodigious stimulus to production of wheat, and will assure its delivery at shipping points. This will have the effect of attracting tonnage hither. Besides, as we get railway lines across the continent we shall develop here an independent ocean commerce. Competitive rates will even be made for San Francisco for merchandise from the east. The shorter northern line will reduce the time by rail, and freight from New York and Chicago, destined for San Francisco, will reach that point by way of Portland at only trifling expense of time over that required by the central route. All these movements will contribute to the commercial growth of the northwest. As shipping is drawn to our ports we shall be relieved of the drawback, now so greatly felt, of waiting for tonnage to move our products. Development of our commercial system will render us wholly independent of San Francisco. We shall establish our business relations directly with the east, and our surplus agricultural and other products will be shipped direct to their final market.

The slow growth of manufactures among us hitherto has often been observed and commented on. But the manufacturing era will begin with growth of other activities. The truth is we have had little skilled labor and the consumption has not been considerable enough to give a strong market. Moreover, to organize and carry on manufacturing enterprises successfully requires large capital. But capital, when it sees the opportunity, will avail itself of it. No young and widely scattered community develops manufacturing industry in its highest degree. That must await concentration of all the various forces which make up the interests and activities of a more advanced community. The conditions favorable to this result are of gradual growth. We shall have them, but they will not come in a day. Small beginnings have, however, been made in iron, in leather, in wool and other articles, and these are an indication of a great future.

We republish in this issue statistics of the census of Oregon printed in this paper a fortnight ago. They will be found highly valuable for future reference. We should be glad to publish as full statistics of the industrial wealth and general development of Washington territory, but the returns are not yet obtainable. We can give only the population. The comparison with 1860 and 1870 gives a highly flattering result. Washington will probably be admitted as a state during the tenure of the coming national administration. It has all the elements and the resources required for development into one of the greatest and richest states of the union.

We have in Oregon and Washington a population composed of the very best material. In intelligence and morality it will compare fairly with any equal population in the United States. In fact the remoteness of our people from the great centers of social, political and industrial activity has given them a wider horizon. It has enlarged or extended the scope of their vision; it enables them to take in the whole country and indeed the whole world and to avoid the mistake so common elsewhere of supposing that one's own locality is the most important center. Thought, observation, experience obtain a wider range from the travel necessary to reach the Pacific northwest. The toilsome march across the plains thirty years ago was a great school whose lessons to this day bear fruit in the character of thousands among us.

On all sides it is evident that the material development of the Pacific northwest, so long delayed, is at last at hand. In moral and social and educational development it has long been worthy of its place in the front rank of the progressive communities. In some of these respects it may be doubted whether the introduction of the new and powerful material forces now beginning to move and operate among us will produce a change for the better. New elements will be introduced which will disturb old conditions, and produce many new consequences. This long isolated community will be obliged to absorb and assimilate new and powerful forces, and the operation is sure to produce a great reflex action and effect upon itself. But the progress of society always grows out of these admixtures and resulting changes; in fact the contact of people with people and of race with race and the stimulating effect of such contact on all the classes participating in it, may well be considered the main moving force of progress in civilized life. Looking to the future and its inevitable transformations, we may well anticipate, and with a kind of regret as we do so, that "Old Oregon" will soon be little more than a memory. Its traditions will remain for a time, and some of them indeed will be a heritage for generations yet to come. But the old feeling is going or gone, the heroic age is fading away into the mist of the past, and even the next generation will fail to understand us as we were thirty years ago. But those times will leave nevertheless a permanent impression on the character of our people and on the future of these states of the northwest. The courage that settled this remote part of the continent, the endurance of the people, their generosity, hospitality and self-sacrificing efforts, are qualities which, wherever exerted, will perpetuate themselves. Moral and physical courage, fortitude amid difficulties and in adversity, perseverance in duty, resolution which will not be balked of its purpose, and an invincible faith in the objects which the mind has set before it, can not die with the occasion which brought them nobly forth. "Old Oregon" therefore will live even in the transformation, as the poet says, 'e'en in our ashes live our wonted fires.'

THE PAST YEAR.

While the year just ended may not in time to come be referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world, nevertheless it has been noted for important events. No great calamity has fallen upon any large portion of mankind. The year has witnessed no war between great nations. Its important events have chiefly been peaceful in their movement and beneficent in their results. Our own country has every reason to felicitate itself upon its fortune. There has been general prosperity. Our political contest, at one time exciting, has been followed by profound peace and general good feeling. For the first time in thirty years we can fairly see reason to believe that the acerbity of sectional antagonism, and even that long antagonism itself, is becoming a thing of the past. It begins to be apparent at last that old passions and prejudices are giving way. Reintegration of old feelings of reciprocal kindness and good will among citizens of all parts of our country begins to be manifest. For us as a nation the result of events of the past year has been most happy. America generally has been blessed with prosperity. The exception is the case of South American states, which have been and are still at war. Europe has been free from any general commotion, or at least from catastrophe. The year has been an eventful one for Great Britain, as it has witnessed a change of government, reversal of the foreign and to some extent of the domestic policy of the country, and the presentation of the troublesome Irish question. France and Germany have been peaceful and prosperous. Russia remains fixed in an unprogressive despotism. Austria, Italy and Spain seem to be learning the wisdom of attention to their own affairs, and of employment of their energies upon long neglected problems of their own material and social development. Asia has come into closer contact with the forces of western civilization. India, China and Japan are all moving towards positions of greater importance in their relations with the world. One of the great undertakings of the past year—should it prove to be well founded—is the organization of the Panama canal scheme. A great distinguishing feature of the present time, a feature which never before was so marked as during the past year, is the tendency to combination of vast capital in mighty industrial and commercial enterprises. Wealth accumulates, but who now can say that, as a consequence of it, men decay? Were this true these great enterprises would never be thought of, much less undertaken. Wealth that was formerly wasted in idle luxury these times knows how to employ itself. This is not only one of the great signs of progress, but it is progress itself.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

Western Oregon and Washington abound with forests of the finest and most excellent timber. But our lumber demand has hitherto been in an unsatisfactory condition as there has been only a limited market so that these great forests have not been a source of wealth equal to what might have been expected. In fact there has been little more than a local demand for lumber, and of course that demand has not been large. Hence our abundance of timber, excellent as it is, has hitherto been a good deal like Robinson Crusoe's money. He had a fine pile of gold but under his circumstances it was about the least valuable of his possessions. We are now, however, to have a new market for lumber. Extension of railways into the new and open country beyond the mountains, now rapidly settling up, will bring a demand for lumber from that quarter which may easily be supplied. From Western Oregon and Washington lumber will be carried into the interior in all directions for a distance of five hundred miles or more. Hence the lumber business will within a few years develop into one of our most important activities. Consumption of lumber in the upper country will soon become very great. Our exhaustless timber supplies will enable lumbermen to furnish it at low rates and the transportation of it will become an important part of railroad traffic to the interior.

The Winnipeg Times makes the point that the proposed subsidies for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway are comparatively smaller than those given to transcontinental roads in the United States. For example, the government bond subsidy was $16,000 per mile for that part of the Union Pacific running through the plains east of the Rocky mountains—while the Canadian cash subsidy for the plain region east of the Rocky mountains is $10,000 per mile. For the rocky mountain region the Union Pacific bond subsidy was $48,000 per mile for 150 miles, $32,000 for the distance intermediate between the Rocky mountains and Sierra Nevada ranges, and $48,000 a distance of 150 miles through the latter. The Canadian money subsidy for the mountain work is $1[illegible]33 per mile. The Union Pacific land grant was [illegible]800 acres per mile [illegible] Canadian Pacific [illegible] Northern Pacific had no money subsidy, but has an enormous land grant [illegible] per mile from the Red River of the North to the Pacific coast.

It would appear from the statement of postal business in states that voted for Hancock compared with the like business in the states that voted for Garfield that the former do not [illegible] the most enlightened portion of the union. But then the story is one that has been told in other ways by every census for many years. Conclusions [illegible] will differ as to the bearing of the fact. On the [illegible] the postoffice may be commended [illegible] the statistics indicate that a large [illegible] business is in favor of the democratic majority [illegible] and on the other an unfavorable impression may be created against the postoffice [illegible] the repeal [illegible] suggest.

Statistics just published show that for the fiscal year which ended June 30 1880 1,[illegible] 000 cigars were sold in the United States, costing the consumer an average of ten cents each and representing a total of $190,500,000 spent in this direction. During the same period there were also consumed 2[illegible]312,[illegible] pounds of tobacco, costing $1[illegible]000,050 and 410,495,600 gallons of fermented liquors. The latter figures indicate a consumption of fermented liquors equal to seven gallons per capita for a population of 44,000,000. According to the report for the year named fermented and spirituous liquors cost the people of the United States $596,000,000 or $13 25 per head.

The national educational bill as passed by the senate provides that the net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents shall forever be set apart for the education of the people, and that the net annual proceeds of the fund thus established shall be apportioned for the first ten years, according to the number of persons under ten years of age in any given state who cannot read and write. That the grant may not operate as a premium on illiteracy, but rather as an encouragement to remove it, no state or territory can participate in its benefits which does not maintain for at least a few months in each year a system of free public schools.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Pacific Christian Advocate. Under the new management the paper has been endowed with new life. The editor, Rev H K Hines, has natural tact and ability for the requirements of his position, and the paper is now giving excellent satisfaction. A good indication of the increasing favor with which it is received may be found in the fact that its circulation has increased about fifty per cent within the last few months. The paper is highly creditable to the editor, and we trust its business will prove satisfactory to the publishing committee.

From what can be gathered at Washington concerning the feeling of the house military committee it is considered pretty certain that the project to place General Grant on the retired list is effectually smothered. A member of the committee is authority for the statement that the bill will be quietly suppressed in the committee room, and never heard of outside.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the old Monroe doctrine is a tawdry humbug. Any conditions upon which the isthmus can be cut through will be acceptable to the people of the United States. Let them cut the canal if they care to do so, when we need it we can take it. Just now it is puerile to be offering objections.

Senator Blaine is said to have taken a new departure, discarding the stalwart contract, coming out in favor of increasing the number of supreme court judges to thirteen, and taking the position that three of the new appointees ought to be democrats. The proposition is said to be regarded with favor at Washington.

Gen Joseph E Johnston the noted ex-confederate, a few days ago gave it as his opinion before the committee on the fortification bill, that there is not a harbor on our entire coast that could be defended twenty-four hours against the assaults of the war vessels of any European power.

Galusha A Grow, of Pennsylvania claims to be perfectly certain of election to the senate from that state, and his claim seems to be well founded, if it be true as he says that out of seventy eight republican members, sixty-two have been instructed in his favor.

President Billings, of the Northern Pacific railroad, has completed contracts for 51,000 tons of steel rails, to be delivered within six months. Part of these will be shipped for the Pacific coast. The first vessel will be dispatched in January.

The San Francisco Bulletin says it is a notable meteorological fact that the condition of the barometer at Portland is a remarkable foreshadowing of the weather in California twelve hours later.

AN ETHICAL ESTIMATE.

The Moral and Intellectual Status of the City of Portland.

The pages of THE OREGONIAN to day contain valuable tables of statistics and summaries, a chronicle of principal events, and many items bearing upon the record of progress which this community has made during the year just closed. It is proposed in this article briefly to refer to the moral and intellectual status of the city, which if not easily rated by tables and material standards is yet recognized by thoughtful persons to underly all material interests, and give them their real significance. It is needless to deal in commonplaces as to the worthlessness of any civilization whose wealth and outward prosperity are scant apparel for civic indolence and general immorality, or to speak of the delusiveness of any growth which lacks roots in virtue, mental vigor and self-sacrifice. The real mark of progress or retrogression could it be accurately determined in any community would be found in relations of this order rather than in descriptions of exports or imports or aggregates of capital and population. That the distant readers of this paper especially may form some conception of society as it exists among us it is important that a sketch of the kind herewith presented should be made, though in its nature it must be unsatisfactory since it deals for the most part in generalities and can not present close comparisons with the past. When Burke spoke of Americans as a fierce people but in the gristle, it was from a true apprehension that the measure of all moral progress must be taken from the conditions by which a people is surrounded and the degree of organic character society may have attained. But [illegible] these conditions is a work of history in detail or is gathered from the [illegible] testimony [illegible] institutions, laws and customs as they were in the past and have grown up to the present. It must suffice for us therefore simply to enumerate the forces most often counted as potent for higher human welfare [illegible] the press, the school, the church, the civil government and the home.

THE PRESS.

[illegible] the first [illegible] asking, for the [illegible] newspaper [illegible] day does [illegible] few words [illegible] the press of the city are due [illegible] strangers may be taken [illegible] the character and ability with which [illegible] newspapers are maintained. The papers [illegible] content with doctrinal, time and space [illegible] principles [illegible] public opinion. A glance at the pages of this paper for example [illegible] sentiment [illegible] New [illegible] Dec 3 [illegible]

SCHOOLS.

[illegible] foreign witnesses [illegible] remove to the [illegible] to enjoy the advantages of good schools for their children. Fully one half the city taxes (about 6 mills) [illegible] expended [illegible] through several consecutive years and for this generous confidence there is ample return in the order, economy and advanced character of instruction in all branches. In a population of 20,519 (census of 1880) 2500 are enrolled in the public schools. The enrollment in private schools (which are excellent in character) will swell this number to an aggregate of nearly 3000. The average daily attendance (public school) for the past year was 95 per cent and average tardiness is 6 100 of 1 per cent. The staff of teachers is 50. Cost of educating, on the basis of average daily attendance is $23, or for the past year, net cost $43 802. The value of all school property may be stated approximately at $150,000 for public and $80,000 for private institutions. These figures however can only suggest an outline which must be filled out by a full description of the advantages of every kind afforded for good education both elementary and advanced, in Portland, and for which the reader is referred to the annual report of the superintendent (whose figures are above given). The underlying principles of our educational system have received much attention during the past year at the hands of critics, but there is no disagreement as to the faithfulness with which the system is administered and the exceptionally high character maintained. No sincerer or more conscientious work is done for the good of humanity than that in our schools, a fact of which we are happy to have had such witnesses lately as their excellencies ex-President Grant and the president of the United States.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The most important influences for civil order in a community are not jails and police but the unwritten laws of morality and standards of individual duty, fostered through religious institutions and kindred associations for the advancement of peace and good will. Portland contains a large number of such centres of organic life and influence. The leading denominations are well represented, and we note gratefully the absence of sharp jealousies among them. Their special work is carried on with proper subordination to the great ends of love to God and man and considerable cooperation is reached upon the leading moral reforms.

The Sunday schools contain a large proportion of children of the city and Sunday is a well ordered day. The humanitarian orders are doing excellent work and promote a spirit of charity and self-sacrifice. The temperance cause is represented by active lodges and by an open meeting of great influence, held on Saturday evenings. There are societies for aiding the poor, good hospitals and proper asylums for neglected children. A beginning has been made for the fostering of study in natural and social science. There is an excellent subscription library of over ten thousand volumes whose purposes have been promoted by a generous endowment from [illegible]. If just at this time a similar wisdom and munificence could be directed to build up and sustain an institution for the diffusion of popular knowledge with adjuncts of lectures, museums, manual training, etc., a long step would be taken towards making the city a pronounced centre of intellectual life and enlightenment.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Our affairs as a civic corporation are administered well and the public order is good. This is a place of metropolitan character with an exceptional admixture of foreign population is a source of satisfaction. But there are many who feel that the city is now in a transition stage, when we are exposed distinctly to the danger of decadence in municipal virtue. The existence of a 'ring' though as yet nebulous, the way in which public contracts are given and obtained, the tendency with the best citizens to refuse to leave their business and serve the city in a public capacity, as they once did, the fact that the growing need of responsible government is met by an inverse sense of responsibility, are matters of gravity and subjects of solicitude for all who have the real prosperity of Portland at heart. Evils of this kind are not made but grow, and because of the organic life in them each decade will render it less possible to set them aside. The difficulties besetting fair-minded and honorable men when in office, especially offices unsalaried, are very great, and their services are frequently misunderstood and unappreciated. The time has come when the best intelligence of all our citizens should be turned to consider the tendencies within the city government towards jobbery and corruption in order that they may be arrested in the bud. Measures should be taken to increase the accountability of public servants, and the common council, like other employes of the city, should be paid for duties performed, and held to them, as no volunteer officers can be.

We have finally to speak of the homes and social well being of our city. It is doubtful if any community in the land can show so large a proportion of homes owned by the occupants as Portland. Home life is fostered by the rainy season of winter, the assurance of title in lands, and the almost uniform prosperity without speculation which has followed the history of the northwest. It may nearly be claimed that we have no paupers and a limited criminal class. It has been said that all society, with its complexity of relations, exists but for this, that men may have a home; but it is equally true that the home is the basis of all society, the logical if not the actual precedent of the state. From either point of view the homes of Portland may well be our chief pride and their maintenance our chief trust.

It would be easy to offset what has been written with existing imperfections. Things are in the gristle—and the community is not exempt from evils incident to all new populations, but it is rapidly taking a place among the cities of the nation. Its coming commercial greatness is recognized. Its moral and intellectual relations, are for these reasons all the more important a trust, the fostering of which is a meeting ground for interest and unselfish action on the part of all classes in the community and of every name. T L ELIOT

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father 3½ miles south of Salem, Dec 24, by Prof. Van Scoy, Mr W F Clark and Miss Mary E Peebles all of Marion county, Oregon.

DIED.

In this city Dec 31 Ellen, wife of Wm H Springer, aged [illegible] years [illegible] months. Funeral Saturday 1 P M, from [illegible] Seventeenth and [illegible] streets. Friends of the family invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

TO LET.
TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY at [illegible] street. jld1

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAYS THE [illegible]

WANTED.
A GOOD BAKER OR RESTAURANT [illegible]

$500 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST [illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible]

ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD
Real Estate Agents, No. 100 Front Street
Portland, Oregon. jld

FOR SALE.
2 [illegible]

WANTED.
A COMPETENT [illegible]

NOTICE.
ANY ONE [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

THE LADIES' EMPORIUM
AND
LACE HOUSE,
107 Third St., between Yamhill and Morrison.

JOHN B. GARRISON & CO.

[illegible]

Orders from Abroad Solicited and Promptly Filled. ju1tf

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
[illegible] supplying ships. [illegible]

T. H. CHANDLER,
Removed to 28 Front St. Importer & Jobber
Woodenware, Willow-ware and Brushes,
Twine, Paper, Paper Bags, Dusters, [illegible] jlt

Will be Open
To-day January 1 1881 until 12 o'clock to print NEW YEAR CARDS in the highest style of the art.
SHOPE & LENT,
109 Front St. bet. Washington and Stark.

O. B. BIRD, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC
Physician, Obstetrician & Surgeon,
Sixth St., above Yamhill.
(Diagonally opposite Postoffice). Offices in Basement.
Separate entrance.
Office hours 8 to 9, 3 to 4, 6 to 7. jan1d1m

REMOVAL SALE.
The OREGON CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTORY will removed about Jan. 10th to 210 First Street, between Taylor and Salmon. All Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters, etc., on hand will be sold for the next ten days regardless of cost. Call and secure Bargains. Pleatings made for 5c a yard.
J. M. STEIN, Room 28 Union Block,
jld1m-eod Over Ackerman's Dollar Store.

JOHN EPPERLY JOHN C EPPERLY
JOHN EPPERLY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
HAY, GRAIN, MILL FEED,
Groceries & Provisions,
203 Front St., cor. Columbia,
PORTLAND OR.
All goods delivered. Orders from the Country solicited. jld1m

Oregonian Railway Company
LIMITED.
Traffic Department.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE EAST-SIDE LINE HAS NOW BEEN COMpleted to Brownsville 102 miles from Portland. Freight will be taken after Monday next to Silverton, Howell's Prairie, Waldo Hills, Stayton, Scio, Brownsville and intermediate points.

Passenger Trains will run DAILY, in a few days between Scio and Ray's Landing and there per steamer City of Salem to and from Portland and due notice of which will be given by the Superintendent.

Mr I M FILLMORE has been appointed General Superintendent and the offices of the Acting Superintendent of East and West Divisions, and of the Company's steamers have been abolished. All communications relating to the supervision and management of the road-bed, traffic and steamers should be addressed to him at 41 First street.

Mr ROBT RUBLE has been appointed Treasurer and Mr JOHN B. MILLAT Auditor and Acting Freight and Ticket Agent, with offices at 41 First St.

WM REID,
Local President and General Manager.
Portland 31 December 1880 1t

TO
EVERYBODY
FOR
1881,
ESPECIALLY HIS PATRONS,
IS THE WISH OF
HIMES THE PRINTER
5 Washington Street,
PORTLAND.

Bear in mind that he has superior facilities for the execution of THE BEST varieties of work in both Printing and Bookbinding.

LOST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING A GOLD LOCKET [illegible] Thompson, 16 First St. [illegible]

IRISH LAND LEAGUE.
THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the [illegible] Hall, First street [illegible] SUNDAY AFTERNOON, January [illegible]
M. PHELAN, President.
W. J. [illegible] Secretary.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS
TO LET AT REASONABLE RATES. INQUIRE [illegible] Fifth street southwest [illegible] Main.

ONLY
A FEW WORDS NECESSARY.
MY PHILADELPHIA AND BROADWAY CANdies have arrived [illegible] for New Years.
Also a fine invoice of
Los Angeles Oranges,
Sicily Lemons,
Bananas,
Fine Chestnuts, Soft Shell Almonds,
Malaga Raisins,
Jordan and French Shelled Almonds.
[illegible]
S. L. STONE,
Cor First and Ash Streets.

STAR SALOON
Has been Removed to No. 1 North Second St., Back of [illegible] Market Building, [illegible]
[illegible] BURKHARDT.

Knabe Pianos.

A Fine Stock of these Celebrated Instruments just received, direct from Baltimore, by
SIMON HARRIS, Sole Agent.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW. ESMOND BLOCK.

1855 EVERY FAMILY OUGHT TO HAVE A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. 1881

Pacific Christian Advocate

FOR 1881.
REV. H. K. HINES, EDITOR.

The 2[illegible]th year of its publication. It will be greatly improved during the coming year. There will be a GENERAL NEWS department, one of GENERAL RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE, also one for HOME AND FARM, a SELECTED MISCELLANY, one for THE RELIGIOUS LIFE, and also one for OUR LITTLE PEOPLE, for WISDOM AND WIT; able notes on the SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON, weekly; a series of HISTORICAL ARTICLES relating to early Oregon life, by the Editor and able correspondents; with a wide range of editorial and contributed articles, and a thorough digest of Local and Coast News.

The extent and character of the circulation of the PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE (which has increased 50 per cent. the past four months) render it an advantageous medium for advertising. A limited number of suitable advertisements will be inserted.

The subscription price will be TWO DOLLARS AND SIXTY CENTS A YEAR, in advance. In remitting money for subscriptions, send amount in Check, Draft, Postoffice Money Order, or, if in bills, in a Registered Letter.

For further particulars, advertising rates, or specimen copies, address
J. E. AIKEN, Manager, Portland, Oregon.

EXTRA.

THE NEXT TEN DAYS
[illegible]
WILL DEVOTE TO A
GENERAL
REDUCTION SALE!
PRIOR TO
STOCK TAKING,
WHICH WILL PROVE A
RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO
INTENDING PURCHASERS.

Samples sent free on application. Country orders, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention, thereby giving Ladies in the country equal advantages with residents in this city.

Lipman & Co.
Cor. First & Washington Sts.

BLANK BOOKS.

An Immense Shipment Just Arrived via Cape Horn
AT
J. K. GILL & CO.'S.

- Blank Pass Books,
- Bill Books,
- Bookkeeping Blanks,
- Butchers' Books,
- Collection Books,
- Carriers' Books.
- Congress Memorandums,
- Copying Books,
- Diaries for 1881,
- Drafts, Notes, Receipts,
- Graves' Patent Index, Containing from 1000 to 6000 Names.
- Hotel Registers,
- Indexes,
- Indexed Memorandums,
- Invoice Books,
- Log Books,
- Miniature Blanks,
- Milkmen's Books,
- Pocket Ledgers,
- Printed Receipt Books,
- Shipman's Adhesive File,
- Scrap Books,
- Scratch Books,
- Surveyor's Books,
- Time Books.

"SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS."

- Games & Novelties.
- Baby Carriages,
- Work Baskets,
- Beads, Splints,
- Mechanical Toys,
- Negro Dancers,
- Smoking Men,

- Dolls, Drums,
- Bird Cages,
- Velocipedes,
- Chimes,
- Music Boxes,
- Games,
- Walking Men.

NEW TOYS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.

Our line is now complete. Among them we have WHISTLING LOCOMOTIVES, TRAINS and STEAMBOATS, TROTTING HORSES, CHARIOTS, BOYS' WAGONS, SLEDS, SKATES, SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, etc. etc. We are constantly introducing NEW TOYS AND NOVELTIES.

WM. BECK & SON,
Corner Front and Alder Sts., Portland.

Greater Sacrifice

THAN EVER
AT A. LOBE & CO.'S, 169 FIRST ST.

SLAUGHTER OF FANCY GOODS!

MOTTO CUPS AND SAUCERS AND MUGS,
VASES, COLOGNE SETS,
TEA SETS, CHILDREN'S TOY SETS,
MAJOLICA, PLATED AND CRAQUELLE WARE, ETC., ETC.

Not caring to carry any stock over the Holidays, we have marked everything
AWAY DOWN.
A. LOBE & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
OSCAR KILBOURN,
AUCTIONEER,
69 First St., next cor. Pine, P.O. Box

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
NATHAN & DWIGHT,
(Successors to Oscar Kilbourn)
Auction and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Corner First and Pine Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
WILL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE, Merchandise and Furniture. Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Horses

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 29 First Street, bet. Pine and Ash.
Auction sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, Horses, Carriages,
Regular Sale Days—TUESDAYS and
at 10 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.
$1100 TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE—FIRST at 10 per cent per annum interest quarterly no commission one to WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER.

WANTED.
A GOOD COOK. CALL AT Alder A Good woman preferred.

WANTED.
FOR A DESIRABLE TENANT a furnished house locality or will buy the furniture 28 and 30 Washington street.

WANTED.
STOVE-PLATE MOULDERS. Competent workmen need apply Works, Front street, near Main.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WOULD situation in hardware store. d1'dim

WANTED.
A GOOD COOK AND LAUN between 10 and 1. A. M., at 28

A MARRIED MAN, MILLER to have a situation wright or millstone T WEINAN d7dim

TO LET.

FOR RENT.
A NEWLY FURNISHED minutes walk from New on the premises, 165 Pine street.

AT A BARGAIN.
FIVE TON OF MAGIC sale cheap. Price list d6d1aw PROF H J J

FOR RENT.
IN PRIVATE FAMILY nished rooms, with bath are No 169 Yamhill st., cor

CHOICE ROOMS.
SEVERAL FURNISHED rooms can be had at reasonable of bath, in that new and erected by the Hon M. W. Block. Immediately The rooms are of the choicest lies or single persons. the premises. Apply to Mrs story

FOR RENT.
A GOOD CHANCE FOR A capital. A small boarding with from 30 to 40 regular nian office.

TO LET.
NICE FURNISHED HO suits with board, in a E. corner Alder and East Park.

TO A SINGLE GENTLE room half minute walk desired. Address Postoffice

OFFICES FOR RENT. odtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
2 CHOICE LOTS IN PORT Tract $500 a half block three houses for $,600 Estate Agents.

HALF FOR SALE.
LUMMOX STOCK AGE hands high, spotted her is starved be sold at once. Inquire at dec21d3t

FOR SALE.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA No. 1 Engines, 2 cylinders by 25-inch stroke inches diameter, with 21 25 tubes 3½ inches diameter inches diameter by 14 feet ing the boilers. Engine J BRANDT, Gen'l Supt O & C Portland Or Dec 14, 1880.

JUNK BUSINESS FOR SALE rent. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.
WE HAVE FOR SALE cular Saw Mill iron top saw frame, 4 head works, rack track etc cheap and warranted perfect 4½ Front street Portland.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE AND 2 LOTS Tenth and Harrison CORNELL, 108 Front street.

DRUG STORE.
GOOD LOCALITY, DOI prescription business apply to HODGE, DAVIS &

THE STEAMER GAZELLE ply to

FOR SALE.
ONE SMITH MOULDER Planers, 2 sides, Also 1 Circular Saw 1 gig saw frame. Also a quantity frames and porch columns house. For further particulars East Portland, assignee of

SPECIAL.

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP ing between the name of A. BOOTH & CO., day of October 1880.
The business will be continued the firm name of A. BOOTH T THOMES as acting Astoria Dec. 27 1880.

ALL PERSONS HAVING Occidental Hotel on to Dec 1 1880, are hereby will be offered at public day, the 15th day of January to the highest bidder date
Portland, Dec 13, 1880.

DISSOLUTION OF
MR. S. REDLICH HAS interest in the firm of remaining partners, L. and all liabilities of the firm all debts due the firm.
Portland, Dec. 1 1880.

$25 REWARD—ON named H T a covered buggy and two branded JR, conjoined on Jan and the other a bay heavy set. As since that of the said team, the above such information as will lead a man about 50 years of age kers, rather gray dress C. P. HADLEY,

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP ing between the name of Kroetz & Humbel boldt Brewery, in the city of is this day dissolved by mutual bel having disposed of his Lambert Kratz.
East Portland, Dec. 4, 1880.

PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN KROETZ AND LA this day entered into a firm name of Kroetz & Co ing on the Humboldt Brewery land, Oregon, and will pay collect all accounts due the Humbel
East Portland Dec. 4 1880.

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP ing between the under dyeing and cleaning is this day consent W. Schade having est therein to Otto Conrad ness at the old stand and will collect all sums due said firm.
Portland Oregon Dec 6 1880.

RUMMELIN &
Manufacturers and
FURS
62 First St., bet. Stark and
Our Ladies'
SEAL SACQUES
Our stock is the FINEST QUALITY be sold or no sale. We are prepared the latest patterns and styles of
DOLMANS,
CLOAKS and
FUR-LINED
Are sure to give a GOOD FIT
SEAL,
SABLE,
MINK,
Fur Trimmings in any width a complete stock of
GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S
FINE HOUSE RUGS and
[illegible]

Diamonds,
Optical Goods
B. L. STONE
The Jeweler,
155 FIRST STREET, cor.

ION AND COMMISSION

CAR KILBOURNE, AUCTIONEER,
St., next cor. Pine. P.O.Box 8

ION AND COMMISSION.

HAN & DWIGHT,
(Successor to Oscar Kilbourn)
on and Commission
MERCHANTS,
ner First and Pine Streets.

EGULAR SALE DAYS,
NESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE
chandise and Furniture. Carriages
agons, Harness and Horses a specialty.

TION AND COMMISSION.

KAN, M. CROCKER.
GILMAN & CO.,
neers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
First Street, bet. Pine and Ash.
Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, General
Horses, Carts, Buggies, &c.
Sale Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
A. M.

FINANCIAL.

$1100 TO LOAN.
REAL ESTATE—FIRST MORTGAGE
er cent. per annum for one or two years,
uarterly; no commissions. Apply at
ALLEY & FECHHEIMER, 22

WANTS.

WANTED.
COOK. CALL AT 155 ALDER STREET.
d woman preferred; references required.
dec24tf

WANTED.
ESIRABLE TENANT WITH NO CHIL-
furnished house of 7 or 8 rooms, in good
will buy the furniture. CLARK & UPTON,
ashington street. dec24tf

WANTED.
LATE MOULDERS. NONE BUT COM-
workmen need apply. Willamette Stove
at street, near Main. dl8tf

LE-AGED MAN WOULD LIKE A SITU-
hardware store. Address H., Portland.
d17d1m

WANTED.
COOK AND LAUNDRESS. CALL BE-
10 and 12 A. M., at 234 Main street. dec30

EDMAN, MILLER BY TRADE, WISHES
e a situation in a mill as miller or mill-
distance manufacturer. Address
T. WEINAND, New York Hotel.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.
Y FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FIVE
walk from New Market Theater. Apply
dess, 165 Pine street. dec30td

AT A BARGAIN.
N OF MAGICAL APPARATUS FOR
cap. Price list for 3-cent stamp. Address
PROF. H. J. J. BLACK, Stockton, Cal.

FOR RENT.
ATE FAMILY, 3 HANDSOME FUR-
ooms, with bath and closet; terms mode-
Yamhill st., cor. West Park. dec28td

OFFICE ROOMS FOR RENT.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
n be had at reasonable figures, with or
that new and magnificent block, lately
he Hon. H. W. Corbett, known as "Mar-
e," immediately opposite the Postoffice
re of the choicest kind, suitable for
persons. If desired, board can be had in
s. Apply to Mrs. GILLIKIN, in the
d14tf

FOR RENT.
CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH SMALL
A small boarding house in the country.
t to 40 regular boarders. Apply to
dec2ed

TO LET.
RNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN
ith board, in a private family, No. 151 N.
der and East Park.

FOR RENT.
NGLE GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED
all-minute walk from Postoffice; reference
dress Postoffice Box 654.

FOR RENT.
Apply to
WM. REID, 6 First street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
LOTS IN PORTLAND HOMESTEAD;
a half block in central location, with
for $5500; by FERRY & WHITE, Real
dec1td

MARE FOR SALE.
STOCK; AGE 4 YEARS; ABOUT 15
igh; petted all her life; child can drive
ed, but in flesh weighs 1200 pounds; new
ce. Inquire at Norton House.
J. PETIT.

FOR SALE.
AND CALIFORNIA R.R. FERRYBOAT
Engines, 2 cylinders, 21 inches diameter
stroke; 2 tubular boilers 15 feet long, 42
ter, with 21 tubes 2½ inches diameter and
inches diameter in each; mud drum 20
ter by 14 feet long; steam drum
rs. Engine 150 horse power. Address
Gen'l Sup't O. & C. R. R. Co.
r., Dec. 14, 1880. dec16tfm

SINESS FOR SALE AND STORE FOR
quire at this office. dec30td

FOR SALE.
E FOR SALE A NEW DOUBLE CIR-
Saw Mill of 8000 to 12,000 feet capacity
frame; 2 head blocks; patent racket, etc;
track; etc., which will be sold cheaply
arranted perfect. ALLIS & BLACK, No.
reet, Portland. dec4tf

FOR SALE.
ND 2 LOTS ON THE CORNER OF
and Harrison streets, by PARRISH &
Front street.

RUG STORE FOR SALE.
CALITY, DOING AN EXCELLENT
business. For particulars, terms, etc.
DODD, DAVIS & CO.

FOR SALE.
AMER GAZELLE. FOR TERMS AP-
J. E. COTTE.

FOR SALE.
TH MOLDING MACHINE, STICK
3 sides; has been used only two months.
lar Saw Machine, F. Emery Grinder and
Also a quantity of door and window
ooth columns, suitable for a first-class
urther particulars address W. DALTON,
assignee of estate of Theo. Greenough.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
RTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-
ween the undersigned, under the firm
OOTH & CO., was dissolved on the 28th
. 1880.
A. BOOTH.
S. B. ADAIR.
s will be continued by A. BOOTH under
e of A. BOOTH & CO., with CHARLES
acting manager.
c. 27, 1880. dec29td

NOTICE.
SONS HAVING BAGGAGE AT THE
al Hotel with unpaid charges due there-
are hereby notified that said baggage
at public auction at said hotel on Satur-
day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M.
bidder, unless reclaimed prior to the
SMITH & YOUNG.
ec. 13, 1880.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
WHICH HAS THIS DAY SOLD HIS
to the firm of L. Goldsmith & Co. to the
rtners, L. and M. Goldsmith, who assume
the firm and are authorized to collect
the firm. L. GOLDSMITH.
ec. 1, 1880.

REWARD.—ON OCTOBER 17th A MAN
ed M. T. Hunt hired from C. P. Hadley
gy and two horses—one a sorrel horse,
conjoined, on left shoulder and about 17
he other a bay stallion, 4 years old and
e since that date nothing has been heard,
m, the above reward will be paid for
ion as will lead to its recovery.
9 years of age, tall and slim, full whis-
gray, one finger off of right hand.
ADLEY, LaGrande, Oregon.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
TNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-
een the undersigned, under the firm of
z & Humbel, as proprietors of the East
, in the city of East Portland, Oregon,
ssolved by mutual consent, Henry Hum-
posed of his interest in the business
JOHN KROETZ.
HENRY HUMBEL.
d, Dec. 4, 1880.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
OETZ AND LAMBERT KRATZ HAVE
ntered into a copartnership, under
Kroetz & Co. for the purpose of carrying
umboldt Brewery at the city of East Port-
and will pay the indebtedness of Kroetz &
ccounts due the late firm of Kroetz &
JOHN KROETZ.
LAMBERT KRATZ.
d, Dec. 4, 1880.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
TNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-
en the undersigned, in the business of
uning, is this day dissolved by mutual
Conrad having disposed of his interest
Otto Conrad, who will continue the busi-
stand, and will pay all liabilities of said
s due said firm.
W. SCHADE.
OTTO CONRAD.
egon, Dec. 6, 1880.

KELIN & GUTMANN,
anufacturers and Dealers in
RS.
bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.
Offer this season
AL SACQUES
FINEST QUALITY and guaranteed to
sale. We are prepared to fill orders in
rns and styles of
LOAKS and
FUR-LINED GARMENTS
e a GOOD FIT. A large assortment of
LE,
MINK, ERMINE and FITCH SETS
ngs in any width in great variety
complete stock of
EN'S and CHILDREN'S FURS
E RUGS and BUGGY ROBES
ladies and public generally to examine
d judge for themselves as to our low
ity of goods. Orders promptly filled.

Watches
ds,
ptical Goods.
. STONE
The Jeweler,
STREET, COR. MORRISON.

The Daily Oregonian.
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1881.

CITY.

OPEN HOUSE.

From a cause which they do not care to explain, many Portland ladies do not take kindly to the idea of announcing the fact that they will receive visitors on New Year's. This diffidence probably arises from the fact that nearly every one is prepared to welcome and entertain friends on that day and that friends know it. The very pleasant custom of opening the new year with calls and happy greetings will be indulged in to-day by all who wish to keep alive old acquaintance or establish new. Following is the short list:

Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Mrs. D. W. Wakefield, Miss Lizzie Wakefield and Miss Estella Moore at the residence of Mayor Thompson, No. 175 Tenth street.

Mrs. S. A. Moreland, Miss Fannie Dickinson, Miss [illegible] McBride, Miss Bertha McBride, Miss Belle [illegible], at the residence of S. A. Moreland, No. 343, corner of Twelfth and Clay streets.

Mrs. Geo. Best, 455 J street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

Mrs. Fannie Kipperton, assisted by Miss Alice [illegible], of San Francisco, 153 Fourth street, between [illegible] and Alder.

Mrs. Maj. Alfred F. Sears and Mrs. Alfred F. Sears, Jr., 293 Second street, between Harrison and Montgomery.

Miss Helen Dickinson, Clay street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Mrs. C. A. Petrain and Miss Mary Petrain, at residence of C. A. Petrain, 141 Stark street.

Mrs. J. L. Dimmick, Miss O. Dimmick; Mrs. Mc[illegible], corner of Sixth and Morrison streets.

CHANDELIERS AND FONT.—The Church of Our Father (Unitarian) is to have a complete outfit for lighting the audience room—chandeliers of fifty-[illegible] lights each, and side lights to correspond, the designs being by the architects, and the order filled by the house of Mitchell, Vance & Co., of New York. These are the gift of a member of the church. An appropriate baptismal font—a memorial gift—is also [illegible], designs accepted and the work is in the [illegible] hands. The new gas fixtures will probably be upon the incoming steamer, and will be a [illegible] addition to the already beautiful interior of the church.

DEATH OF MR. BALLARD.—The Tacoma Ledger [illegible]: As we go to press report reaches us that [illegible] Ballard, prosecuting attorney of this judicial [illegible], died at his residence in Seattle on the morning of December 30th, of typhoid fever. Mr. Ballard while here in attendance at the recent session of court, complained of illness, which caused his [illegible] departure for home, and which appears to have [illegible], resulting as stated. The announcement is made with regret, and will be read [illegible] by his numerous friends.

A CARD SHARP.—The word sharp is growing into common use to denote a peculiar or superior skill on the part of any person, and in that sense it is not inappropriately applicable to Himes, the printer, whose excellent and superior skill in printing cards for business, visiting or other purposes has become [illegible]. Neat and beautiful describes his work, [illegible] his terms, and conscientiousness, courtesy and accommodativeness are characteristics of Himes, the Printer.

STOCKED WITH CATFISH.—A correspondent writing from Silver Lake, Cowlitz county, W. T., says that the enterprising citizens of that vicinity have raised by subscription a sum of money which has been sent to [illegible] for the purpose of purchasing a number of catfish. These fish will be placed in Silver Lake when they arrive. It is expected that in the course [illegible] the waters of the lake and the streams [illegible] will be well stocked.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular open temperance meeting will take place this evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Short addresses will be delivered by C. J. Curtis, Esq., and others. [illegible] addresses will form part of the programme. Readings by Miss Clara Rennicks and [illegible]. The music will be excellent. Miss Emma [illegible] will contribute a song with accompaniment by Prof. Cook. All are invited.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.—The formal transfer of block 118 bounded by Front, Water, Jefferson and [illegible] streets, was made Thursday by Joseph [illegible] to Peter M. Cochrane, of Scotland, one of the directors of the Oregonian Railway. It was bought by Mr. Cochrane simply as an investment, and the transaction shows that entire strangers have as much confidence in Portland real estate as residents of the city.

BROKE HIS ANKLE.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer [illegible] Saunders while walking up Washington street slipped on the sidewalk near No. 3's engine house and suffered fracture and dislocation of the right ankle. The injuries were attended to by Dr. Saylor, after which Saunders was conveyed to his room. He will not be able to resume duties on his beat for several weeks.

WELL ATTENDED.—The Catholic Sentinel says: "The meetings of the Father Mathew Society are generally largely attended, and the members, when together, have always pleasant times, and improve themselves socially and intellectually. Almost every meeting some neat and interesting addresses are made by the members."

STEAMER OREGON.—The Astoria boat reports that a steamer was seen off the Columbia river bar yesterday morning at an early hour, and there was every reason to suppose it was the Oregon, now overdue. The pilots were down yesterday and no news could be obtained of the steamer. Her arrival here may be expected at any time.

CASE CONTINUED.—The case of United States vs A. [illegible] Campbell, charged with robbing the postoffice at [illegible] City, was to have been examined before U. S. Commissioner Lamson yesterday. There are several witnesses whose attendance could not be procured, so the examination was continued until next Monday.

NOT IN THE SALOON.—Frank Hohin called last evening and stated that the row between Frank [illegible] and Charles Dolan did not take place in his saloon as published. These men got into a quarrel on the sidewalk in front of his saloon, where Breen received several painful cuts about the head and face.

A NEW YEAR'S DINNER.—Mallis Bros. & Co., to show their appreciation of the services of their numerous employes, will entertain them this evening with a [illegible] banquet at Sol's restaurant. This generous [illegible] on the part of the members of the firm is certainly deserving.

COURT FEES.—The following is the total amount of fees collected by Judge Stearns and paid over to the city treasurer during the quarter ending December 31, [illegible] 30.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—This (Saturday) being the feast of the Circumcision, divine service will be held in St. [illegible]'s chapel, beginning at 9 o'clock.

ARRESTS.—The total number of arrests made by the police from December 1st at 9 A. M. to December 31st at 12 o'clock, midnight, were 201.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

[illegible] Hall was well filled last night with an enthusiastic audience, white and colored in about equal proportions, which gathered for the annual celebration of the emancipation of the American slaves. The entertainment was given by the Colored [illegible] Aid Society, of Portland. In the absence of the president, Wm. Brown, Esq., briefly stated the object of the meeting. [illegible] Jarvans and Gates rendered a vocal duet, [illegible] J. E. Baron read the Emancipation Proclamation in a very creditable manner. Three little [illegible], Misses Hattie Cook, Carrie F. Himes and [illegible] Flowers played the "Innocence March" very [illegible]. The speaking of the evening was opened [illegible] brief, pointed address by J. A. Cruzan, on "What America Owes the Colored Race." Mrs. [illegible]'s solo was modestly given and [illegible] applauded. Ex-Gov. Gibbs delivered a [illegible] prepared written historical address on "Slavery in the Western Hemisphere." Hon. [illegible] Caples made one of his happy, ringing, impromptu addresses. The solo by Mrs. Johnson and [illegible] Flowers, and the duet by Mrs. and Miss [illegible], filled out what proved to be a very enjoyable entertainment. In the matter of suppers the colored people of Portland always excel, and that of last evening was no exception. The society and their [illegible] guests, after the "feast of reason and flow of soul," did ample justice to the substantial and [illegible] lunch provided.

INTERNATIONAL GOOD TEMPLARS.

[illegible] Home Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T. of the world, [illegible] Columbia Temple No. 1, the former organized [illegible] 10, 1879, the latter organized November, 1880, [illegible] an anniversary celebration on the 10th inst. [illegible] meeting was one of interest and gratification. A [illegible] feature of the occasion was an historical address by Mrs. M. E. Stubbs, senior Past Worthy Chief Templar. During the year past over one hundred and fifty members were initiated. Some of these have violated the pledge, but the greater number have maintained their steadfastness. Two ships have received temperance banners, and sailed away with these colors floating at their mast-heads; and from late advices received, it is learned that they entered ports in Europe with these colors flying. This lodge and temple are working under the grand lodge of the world, and is in affiliation with lodges in all quarters of the globe. Their watchword is "Equal rights to all." Much good is being done by these International Good Templars—especially among seamen.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

During the month of December the following collections have been made at the office of the collector in this city:

Retail liquor dealers (license)	$ 358 33
[illegible] in manufactured tobacco	103 33
[illegible] dealers in malt liquors	6 67
[illegible]	41.67
[illegible] stamps	
[illegible] stamps	284 65
[illegible] stamps	19 25
[illegible] stamps	18 64
Bank capital	1404 15
Bank deposits	110 00
[illegible] from U. S. court	194 20
[illegible]	100 00
Total	$2646 09

STILL CLOSED.

Navigation between the Cascades and the Dalles is still suspended, owing to the quantities of ice in the river. Thus far the steamer has been able to reach the Cascades. Yesterday and last evening the wires were prostrated, and consequently no reports were received. The weather here during the past 36 hours has greatly moderated, and all the ice and snow has disappeared here. At present writing a warm southern wind prevails which, should it continue, will doubtless contribute much toward loosening the icy fetters that lock the lordly Columbia. [illegible] the prevailing temperature west of the Cascades the present suspension of navigation cannot long be continued.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

THE WYGANT RECEPTION THURSDAY NIGHT.

A Number of Parties and Weddings in and About Town—Society Personals, Etc.

The week past has been characterized in Portland by the good cheer which always prevails during holiday season. There were an unusual large number of little family reunions and neighborhood gatherings, all informal, but not the less enjoyable. Following is our usual customary resume:

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. Abraham of Oakland is at the Clarendon.

Mr. James Chenoweth of Douglas county is in the city.

Mrs. J. B. Waldo of Salem will spend New Years in the city.

Mrs. Spiller of Eugene is visiting relatives at Salem and in this city.

Prof. Robb of Pacific University came down from Forest Grove yesterday.

Prof. L. J. Powell, state superintendent of public instruction, is in the city.

Miss Ida Caton of Corvallis is spending the holidays with Mrs. Judge Rice.

Mr. E. A. Swan, U. S. Indian agent at Siletz, is spending the holidays here.

Misses Lulu Hughes and Sarah Thatcher of Salem are visiting Miss Sallie Clarke.

Mrs. Thomas Belshaw of Creswell, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Brown, at Eugene.

Miss Agnes Coburn spent a portion of the holiday vacation with friends at Forest Grove.

Miss Rosa Brenner returned Wednesday from a visit to friends in Albany and Corvallis.

Mr. C. E. Grimes of The Dalles, returned last week overland from a visit to Cheyenne.

Miss Mattie Powell has been visiting friends in Salem this week. She returns home to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fishel will leave on next Saturday's steamer and proceed to New York.

Mr. George Nolan, a graduate of the state university, has begun the practice of law at Prineville.

Mr. Seymour Condon of Eugene has commenced the study of law with Messrs. Thompson & Bean.

Miss Mabel Booth, a pupil at St. Helen's Hall, is spending vacation with her mother at The Dalles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings McCarver, of Oregon City, returned home last Friday from their eastern trip.

Miss Belle Case, of Champoeg, is visiting her sisters Mrs. A. E. Borthwick and Mrs. S. A. Moreland.

Governor and Mrs. Thayer have taken rooms at the St. George, where they will hereafter permanently reside.

Miss Bernard of San Francisco, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles Fishel, will return home next Saturday.

Mr. John Gill, of the firm of J. K. Gill & Co., will leave early this month on a three months' visit to his old home in Massachusetts.

Prof. Gatch and Mr. and Mrs. Stowell formerly of Eugene, have removed to The Dalles where they have accepted positions as instructors in the Wasco academy.

Mr. O. Timmons and Mr. F. C. Reed of the Fishermen's Packing Company, are just home from the east. They will spend the New Year holiday in Columbia county.

Miss L. L. Allen of Astoria, will arrive home on to-day's steamer. Her many friends, particularly the children of Grace Church parish school, will give her a cordial welcome.

Judge O. C. Pratt is making an extensive tour of Europe. He was in Milan on the 28th of November, and wrote to a friend in this city that sight-seeing had already become a burden, and that he was quite ready to return home.

To-morrow, the family of General O. O. Howard, Captain J. A. Sladen and family, Lieut. C. E. S. Wood and family, will leave Vancouver barracks on the steamer Lurline for this city, whence they will sail on the steamer of the 3d for San Francisco, en route to the department at West Point. They leave behind many warm friends and pleasant associations, made in a residence of several years on this coast, and these many friends regret their departure quite as earnestly as they wish a safe journey and pleasant abiding places for them in the future.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Portland Cricket Club will give their annual dinner about the 15th inst.

The Concordia Club will give a domino party on the evening of the 20th inst.

A party will be given this evening at the residence of Mr. A. B. McBride, corner Twelfth and Clay.

Mr. J. W. Cherry and Miss Reyne Watkinds, were married at Eugene last Tuesday, Rev. L. D. Driver, officiating.

A pleasant party was given last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Geo. Houghton on Twelfth street near Taylor.

A very pleasant house warming took place at the residence of Mrs. Betty Farmer, on Fifth street near Salmon, last Monday evening.

A sheet and pillow case party will be given this evening at the residence of Mr. Sol. Rosenfeld, corner of Seventh and Washington.

The members of Multnomah No. 2, will keep an open house to-day, from 2 to 8 P. M., and will be pleased to receive their friends.

The Catholic Dramatic and Musical society gave a very pleasing entertainment last Monday evening at their hall in the library building.

Capt. Geo. W. Short, of the steamer Victoria of the Frazer river route, was married last week to Miss Mollie Hill, of Wilbur, Douglas county.

The members of Vigilance hook and ladder Co., No. 1, will keep open house to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended the members of the fire department and friends generally.

A number of friends of Miss Jennie Clarno tendered her a surprise party on Christmas eve. The evening was passed in an enjoyable manner, and the occasion will be long and pleasantly remembered by all who were present.

Next Friday evening, Jan. 7th, the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold its third annual ball at Turn halle. No effort will be spared by the several committees having the affair in charge to render the event enjoyable to all who may attend.

Trinity Chapel Sunday school, enjoyed their Christmas festival at the school house near by last Wednesday evening. Credit is due Mr. McBreen, superintendent, for a most enjoyable evening, which will be remembered for a long time by all present.

Last Monday evening, at Seattle, Mr. Chas. E. Jones was married to Miss Eda E. Constantine, daughter of Hon. A. W. Jones, recently removed to Seattle from California. The services were performed by Rev. J. F. Devore, assisted by Rev. A. Atwood.

A newly married couple from the classic shades of Yamhill attracted some attention at the American Exchange hotel and on the streets this week. The bride was so well pleased with the wreath of orange blossoms which decked her alabaster brow at the nuptial ceremony that she could not give it up; so she wore it whenever she went out, under the brim of a four-bit brown straw hat trimmed with "bargain" ribbon, three yards for a quarter.

PRESENT TO MISS FLAVEL.

On Christmas eve, at Astoria, after presents had been distributed to the children of the Presbyterian Sunday school, Mr. E. C. Holden, assistant superintendent, called the assemblage to order and in a neat speech presented to Miss Nellie Flavel on behalf of the school, with a superb silver berry dish with sugar bowl and creamer, as a recognition of her faithful services as organist—a work which she had generously, and without the least expectation of reward, given to the cause.

PARTY AND PRESENTATION.

There was a pleasant gathering of young ladies and gentlemen at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tanner, Nineteenth and B streets, on Wednesday evening of this week, consisting mostly of members of the Baptist church. After spending some time in cheerful conversation the company came suddenly to order and proceeded to present their host and hostess with a large and handsome picture, which was done in a neat little speech by Mr. W. T. Burney, and was accepted by a very appropriate response from Mr. Tanner. At 10 o'clock an elegant repast was spread and everybody assisted to refreshments by the fair hostess. The affair throughout was a very pleasant and agreeable one and the guests at a late hour took their departure, leaving with Mr. and Mrs. Tanner best wishes for future happiness in their new and comfortable home.

LEAP YEAR BALL AT ASTORIA.

The ladies of Astoria gave an invitation leap year ball at Liberty hall last night. It was one of the pleasantest events of the very social and hospitable "Venice of America." In their duties of reception, floor managers and general arrangements, the ladies in charge acquitted themselves with graceful dignity. The following ladies had charge of the event: Honorary Committee—Mrs. Maj. Throckmorton, Mrs. Capt. Brown, Mrs. Capt. Babbage, Mrs. C. W. Fulton, Mrs. C. S. Wright, Mrs. C. H. Page, Mrs. Van Dusen, Mrs. Capt. Flavel, Jr., Mrs. A. W. Berry, Mrs. A. G. Allen, Mrs. I. Bergman, Mrs. Capt. Gilman.

General Committee—Mrs. J. F. Ferchen, Mrs. S. T. McKean, Miss C. C. Munson, Miss M. M. Jewett.

Invitation Committee—Mrs. S. T. McKean, Mrs. J. F. Ferchen, Miss M. M. Jewett.

Reception Committee—Mrs. J. Fox, Mrs. P. E. Ferchen, Mrs. Packard, Mrs. G. Hansen, Mrs. J. W. Munson.

Floor Committee—Mrs. C. T. Thomas, Mrs. J. F. Ferchen, Miss C. C. Munson, Miss M. M. Jewett, Miss Laura Worsley.

Committee on Music—Mrs. A. B. Webber, Miss C. C. Munson, Miss D. Hansen.

Committee on Hall—Mrs. A. J. Megler, Miss C. Hewett.

CLARK-PEEBLES WEDDING AT SALEM.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. W. T. Clark of Salem, was married at the residence of the bride's parents to Miss Mary E., daughter of Judge Peebles, well and favorably known throughout this state. They were attended by Mr. R. S. Clark, brother of the groom, and Miss Cassia Cole, of Turners. The spacious parlor was fittingly decorated for the occasion. The bride was dressed in a beautiful brocaded navy blue silk, richly but not elaborately trimmed in white laces and flowers. Miss Cole wore a bronze satin and velvet, with white lace and flowers. The ceremony was conducted by Prof. Thos. Van Scoy of Willamette university. About twenty relatives and intimate friends were present.

WEDDING IN WALLA WALLA.

Mr. Henry Sanderson was married Monday evening of last week, at Walla Walla, to Miss Martha Lambert, Rev. H. W. Egan officiating. After the ceremony they went to their own cozy little home where a number of friends soon after gathered to offer congratulations. The entire force of Tiger Engine company, of which Mr. Sanderson is a member, marched to the residence in full uniform, headed by the city brass band, and treated the newly wedded persons to a rousing serenade. After partaking of a delicious collation, and many earnest expressions of good wishes, the company withdrew.

SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dunn, of Eugene, celebrated their silver wedding last Monday. A large number of friends were present who tendered congratulations and many presents. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were married in Eugene, have resided there for a quarter of a century, and have won the respect and esteem of the entire community.

THE JUDKINS-BANGS NUPTIALS AT SEATTLE.

Last Saturday evening, Mr. D. R. Judkins was married to Miss Ida Bangs, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Bangs, in North Seattle. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. De Vore, and was witnessed by numerous relatives and friends. The company enjoyed themselves with dancing until 11 o'clock, when supper was announced, and an elegant repast it was. Mr. and Mrs. Judkins were the recipients of many handsome and valuable presents.

G. A. R. INSTALLATION.

Wednesday evening next George Wright Post No. 1, G. A. R., will have a public installation at Masonic hall, to which all persons holding season invitation tickets are invited. Capt. N. S. Pierce, post commander, is looking after the details of the whole matter, and it is needless to say that it will be a complete success. After the installation ceremonies there will be a social dance, and at 12 o'clock a [illegible]der's supper will be served to all who attend.

SURPRISED BY EMPLOYES.

A very pleasant event took place on Christmas at the residence of Mr. G. H. Smith, of Seattle. The affair was intended as a surprise to Mr. Smith by his employes at the Bayview mill. Mrs. Smith and her daughter, Miss Jessie, were advised of what was to take place, and had made suitable preparations. In the evening the employes of the mill, with their families, repaired to the residence, and were ushered into the parlor. Mr. Smith, who was elsewhere about the house, was summoned, and, on entering, was surprised to find so large a company there. Mr. R. Dunn, in a neat little speech, presented Mr. Smith with a beautiful silver pitcher, tray and goblets. The whole affair proved a complete surprise to the happy recipient, who undertook to reply, but could not find words to express his feelings, and excused himself from making a reply at that time, but heartily thanked the givers. After the excitement had subsided music was introduced and dancing commenced. A splendid supper was spread by Mrs. Smith, and heartily enjoyed by all.

THE WYGANT PARTY.

The principal event in fashionable society during holiday week was a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Wygant at their elegant residence on Third street. It was the largest strictly social party of the season, and one of the most pleasant. Following is a list of the guests: Judge and Mrs. M. P. Deady, Mr. and Mrs. R. Koehler, General and Mrs. Dandy, Major and Mrs. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Story, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Dr. and Mrs. Holt C. Wilson, Mrs. J. Myrick, Mrs. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCraken, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Withington, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dolph, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph, Mrs. H. Thielsen, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Thielsen, Mr. and Mrs. George Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. McKee, Mrs. G. W. Weidler, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hawley, Mr. E. J. DeHart, Mr. and Mrs. ten Bosch, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Failing, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Leahy, Mrs. M. L. Harvey, Misses Nellie and Carrie Strong, Misses Kate and Lizzie Story, Misses Ida and Lizzie Myrick, Misses Emma and Lizzie Lewis, Misses Clementina and Lydia Rodney, Misses Agnes and Sallie Reed, Miss Annie Shelby, Miss Susie Whalley, Miss Virginia Wilson, Miss Minnie Couch, Miss Francis Burnside, Miss Laura Sayler, Miss Lillie Murray, Miss Allie Williams, Miss Bessie Biles, Miss Wilkington, Miss Ella Hart, Miss Van Horn, Miss Johnson, Miss Laura Adair, Miss Kate Holman, Miss Sarah Roberts, Miss Atwood, Miss Agnes Thayer, Miss Louisa Morris, Miss Sherlock, Miss Hawkins, Messrs. Josiah Myrick, Fred Strong, Paul Doady, Z. J. Hatch, T. B. Trevitt, I. Dawson, Martin Winch, Charles Hyde, Charles Bacon, Theo. Wilcox, Sam. Mears, Ham. Brooke, Frank Williams, Alfred Holman, Edward Canby, W. Joel Moran, W. W. Francis, George Good, George Gilmore, George Piper, E. W. Smith, W. M. Ladd, John Gill, B. M. Dement, Elbert Gammans, George Gammans, Mr. Monroe, Capt. B. B. Tuttle, Dr. Will Jones, and Dr. P. B. Eaton.

MASQUERADE SURPRISE PARTY.

A very enjoyable surprise masquerade took place Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. L. Therkelsen, corner Ninth and Market streets. A number of friends, having previously informed Mrs. Therkelsen's sister, Miss Pugh, of their intentions, but studiously keeping the matter from the knowledge of the objects of their surprise, gathered at the residence of Mr. J. D. Sutherland, where masks were donned. They then marched in a body to Mr. Therkelsen's, taking with them loads of dainty refreshments. Musicians arrived soon after, and dancing commenced. At half-past 10 masks were removed and lunch served. Dancing was then resumed and kept up until 2 A. M. Following is a list of those present and masks worn: Mr. James D. Sutherland, "School Girl;" Mrs. Sutherland, "Grecian Girl;" Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, of St. John's, "Dominoes;" Mr. J. A. Child, "Domino;" Mrs. Child, "French Maid;" Mr. H. C. Breedin, "Country Lassie;" Mrs. Breedin, "Domino;" Mr. Otis Smith, "Widow Bedott;" Miss Millie Reynolds, "Rainbow;" Mr. Gondorf, "Monkey;" Miss Linda Heintz, "Huntress;" Mr. R. L. Durham, "Postillion;" Mr. John Watson, "Napoleon Bonaparte;" Mr. Ward, "Domino;" Mrs. Ward, "Snow Flake;" Mr. I. G. Dumer, "Darkey;" Mr. Fred Williams, "Darkey;" Mr. Chas. Stratton, "Romeo;" Miss Laura Jay, "Domino," Mr. L. C. Henrichsen, "Monte Christo;" Mrs. Henrichsen, "Gretchen;" Mr. R. B. Curry, "Spanish Cavalier;" Mr. Frank Williams, "Cavalier;" Mrs. W. H. Williams, "Domino;" Miss Belle Smith, "Josephine;" Mrs. T. Smith, "School Girl;" Miss Jorgensen, "Night;" Miss Mattison, "Bohemian Girl;" Mr. and Mrs. Severance of St. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Buchanan, Mrs. R. L. Durham.

DANISH SOCIETY BALL.

The ball given at Turn Halle last evening by the Danish society of Portland was all that could have been desired. The attendance was large, the committees courteous and attentive, and the music excellent. No effort was spared to render the ball thoroughly enjoyable, and the affair was very creditable to the society. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and with the exception of a short intermission at midnight, for lunch, continued until an early hour this morning.

SOCIAL ASTORIA.

The Astoria Episcopal church sociable at Mr. Boelling's Thursday evening was the fifth of the season. It was largely attended in spite of the weather and enjoyed by all present. These sociables are held every two weeks. The first was held at the residence of Rev. Mr. Perkins, rector of the parish; the second at Mrs. Dr. Trenchard's; the third one at Mr. A. Van Dusen's, and the fourth at Capt. P. E. Ferchen's. Increased interest is manifested in these receptions as the winter season advances.

Although there has been no marked event this winter in Astoria's social life, the city by the sea has lost none of its characteristic social spirit and hospitality. Among her population are several honorably distinguished families, and very many persons of social prominence, whose occasional presence in Portland's best society is always welcome and agreeable. The social season at Astoria comes with the summer months and the advent of seaside visitors. Many hundreds can recall with pleasure her delightfully breezy August days, and the still more delightful hospitality of the people. Astoria picnics always seem more pleasant than picnics given by any other people or any other place; Astoria boating parties are jollier and more exciting than such excursions on our beautiful and clear Willamette; Astoria dinner parties seem more social and less formal than dinner parties elsewhere; Astoria ladies possess the charms of beauty and good sense to an extraordinary degree; and—we might easily continue the credit account to the length of the column, but enough is said to illustrate that Astoria is just the nicest place and her people just the nicest people to be found outside of—Portland.

BRIEF NOTES.

Vale 1881.

Calling day.

A Happy New Year to all.

Be careful how you date your letters.

We are getting a warm southern wind.

Now is the time young man to "brace up." Remember your good resolutions.

The old year has been rung out, and the new has been accorded a hearty welcome.

The present issue of THE OREGONIAN is the largest and most complete newspaper ever issued north of Sacramento.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

Willamette Encampment, I. O. O. F., (Salem) Dec. 28th: M. L. Chamberlin, C. P.; C. M. Parmenter, H. P.; John Holman, S. W.; J. M. Patterson, S.; J. G. Wright, Treas.; B. F. Drake, J. W.; T. O. Barker, Wm. Waldo, Ed. Hirsch, Trustees.

At a recent election of Mystic Lodge K. of P., the following officers were elected: A. W. Waters, C. C.; M. D. Kribbs, V. C.; J. E. Allen, P.; C. V. M. Myers, K. R. S.; Fred Silcocks, M. of F.; Wm. Braden, M. of E. A public installation will be held at Castle Hall, on the evening of January 6th. A reception and dance will follow the installation ceremonies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John Epperly & Co. will receive New Year's calls during the new year at their new store, 293 Front, corner Columbia.

NEW YEAR'S BILL OF FARE.

To-day the following will be the dinner bill of fare at The Esmond:

SOUPS.
Consomme.
Fowl a la Princesse and Oyster.
FISH.
Salmon a la Marechale.
COLD MEATS.
Roast Beef, Corn Beef, Beef Tongue, Ham, Mutton.
BOILED.
Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce, Ham, Corn Beef.
ENTREES.
Salmi of Duck with Olives.
Resoles of Chicken a le' carlata.
Les Filets de Poulardes a la Revenge.
Les Bis de Veau aux Petits Pois.
RELISHES.
Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Olives, Chow Chow,
Celery, Tomato Catsup, Salad, French
Mustard, Horse Radish.
ROAST.
Ribs of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Spring Lamb with
Sauce.
Turkey with Cranberry Sauce.
GAME.
Roast Duck and Venison.
VEGETABLES.
Baked, Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
Green Peas, Green Corn, String Beans.
PASTRY.
Biscuit Savoy, Sponge Cake, Fruit Cake.
Mince, Currant and Plum Pies.
DESSERT.
Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Apples.
FRUITS.
Tartelettes, Soufles a la d'Ardoise.
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

PORTLAND, OGN., Jan. 1, 1881.

I take this method of reaching all my friends here in the city as well as throughout the state and Washington, in wishing a happy and prosperous New Year to all. Your friend and obedient servant,

ALBERT BANTSCH.

PICTURE FRAMES

Made to order. Velvet frames, brackets, wall pockets, pictures, etc., sold at bottom prices, and furniture repaired by C. M. Carr, 227 2d street, near Salmon.

Wild Flowers of Mt. Hood and Slavens' Yosemite Cologne must now take the front row as our fancy goods are sold. Thanking our patrons for past liberal patronage, and trusting to merit their support in the future, we wish you each and all a Happy New Year. Woodard, Clarke & Co. of the corner Drug Store, under the Town Clock.

A new stock of band instruments just received direct from New York at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison st.

WANTED.—Six first-class Dress-Makers. Apply immediately at Mrs. Pilger's, 154 First st., near Morrison.

Get your New Year's Candies and Bonbon Boxes, Wholesale and Retail at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building, opposite Postoffice.

LOOK HERE.—Chestnuts, grapes, gold fish, pampas grasses and candies at S. L. Stone's.

Why is the Masonic Hall the most popular in town? Because it is the cheapest and best.

For all kinds of sausage call at the California Sausage Factory, corner Fifth and Morrison sts.

A second-hand Steinway & Son piano, almost good as new, for sale very low at H. Sinsheimer's.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

List of Buildings Erected during the Year.

Handsome Showing—Total Amount Expended Nearly $800,000—Flattering Prospects for the Coming Season.

Review of the Year—A Prosperous Season With Excellent Prospects for the Coming Year.

The following special report on the real estate market of 1880 is furnished THE OREGONIAN by Clark & Upton, real estate agents and architects:

The year 1880 opened with ice and snow covering the water and the land in and around Portland. The lakes and ponds on every side were more inviting to the skater than to the bather. The majestic flow of the Willamette, recruited by the earlier rains, defied the efforts of the ice king, but all the quiet waters were subject to his power, and hills and dales and plains were wrapped in pure white garments of snow.

The true Webfoot loves the rain. He paddles in it with delight. He is, or thinks he is, healthier and consequently happier when it rains than at any other time.

The mantle of snow may be charming to the poetical and sentimental; they may sit and purr by their warm firesides and look through their frosted windows and softly murmur "Beautiful Snow," but the real estate man looks at it with dismay: he sees that real estate is buried, he knows his business is dead. When it comes to a question of investment people would far rather see real estate resurrected before they buy it, hence real estate men delight in the genial rain and love not the snow.

But to leave the sentimental and come to the practical: The past year has been an eminently satisfactory one to real estate owners. It has resuscitated many doubtful fortunes, and added immensely to the wealth of many who were previously amply rich. It would be safe to say that the average appreciation throughout the city and suburbs since the first day of January, 1880, has not been less than forty per cent. In some particular localities the increase in market values has been little, if anything, short of one hundred per cent. In the early part of the year several of the minor journals raised the cry of "attempt to get up a boom in real estate;" charged the real estate agents with a conspiracy to that end, and intimated that a confiding public were being made the victims of misplaced confidence. Despite these warnings or croakings, or honest expressions of opinion (we are not prepared to say which they were), the appreciation has steadily progressed and the properties in and around Portland which will not command a better price than when they were uttered, are exceptional. The fact is, "there has been no boom at all;" nor do real estate agents desire one, at least the most far-seeing of them, for should it occur, although it might be good for them for a few brief months, it would necessarily speedily terminate and then with Othello they would have to exclaim, "My occupation is gone."

The increase of values so far as it has progressed has been due to legitimate causes. Chief of these are the various railroad systems in course of construction, which are opening up millions upon millions of acres of the richest of Oregon's lands, making them available and profitable to the farmer, and making it apparent to the most obtuse that many more ships will be required to carry away the surplus products of the state of Oregon in the years to come than in the time that is past. And as a natural consequence the growth and commercial importance of Portland will increase in relative proportion. We have heard doubting individuals express their fears that some city yet unknown would arise upon the Sound and supercede Portland. And we have heard some timerous people express their fears that Old Mother Shipton's prophecy may come true, and the world come to an end in 1881. Time was when some people thought that Philadelphia would outstrip New York, Liverpool and London. But then they did not understand the power of vested wealth or the strength of well established commercial ties. We have said that the appreciation of Portland real estate is mainly due to railroad enterprises and the results therefrom accruing. The thanks of the people of Portland are due to the enterprising men who inaugurated them. We care not whether it be Villard with New York dollars or Reid with Scotch sovereigns, or any other man with any other coin. Be he American, English, French, German, Russian or Patagonian, if he will open up new fields of industry and aid in the development of the wealth of Oregon, he should be accorded the freest and fullest thanks of the people of the state. The appreciation attending these operations not only affects the commercial capital, but also every part of the state to which they extend.

The effect on Portland real estate has been both marked and eccentric. Early in the year East Portlanders were jubilant in anticipation that their township would be the center where railroad terminal would congregate. For some weeks the number of East Portland purchases and sales very closely approximated to those of the parent city. Later the dwellers at the north end were enthused with the belief that one grand central depot for all the lines was to be established north of the Clarendon hotel. And yet later, when it was known that Villard had purchased a large tract of land in South Portland, and the Oregonian Railroad Company had acquired several blocks in the south end of the city, the tide of interest and speculation instantly moved in that direction. Such temporary excitement as was caused by these beliefs and circumstances has passed away, but there has been no shrinkage of values in either of the parts affected. The fact is, that the universally expressed belief, in which we heartily concur, that the year 1885 will see Portland a city of twice its present size, has made it apparent that judicious investment in any portion of Portland or its suburbs is safe and likely to be remunerative.

The prospects for the coming year are full of promise. The buildings in contemplation are numerous and costly. The proprietors are not confining themselves to one locality—as in the past year, during which new buildings have arisen with something like fairness of distribution. So, for the coming year we hear of buildings to be erected in every part of the city. We can, without a doubt, speak of the year 1880 as having been very satisfactory to real estate owners, and we can with equal confidence predict that 1881 will be in no respect less advantageous.

Detailed Statement of Values.

Below, we give a list of all the buildings erected in Portland during the year past. It has been prepared with great care and much labor and is as accurate as can be made. Improvements have extended uniformly in all portions of the city from the river bank west to the city limits and even farther; and from south Portland nearly a mile beyond First street bridge to Watson's addition as far as the new boneyard of the O. R. & N. Co. Probably one-fourth of the cost of building reported for 1879 was expended in the early part of 1880, but as the estimated cost was given in last year's list, nothing has been repeated. The June flood delayed the construction of several extensive business blocks until this year. Plans have already been prepared for buildings whose cost will exceed half a million dollars, which will be in course of construction before March 1st. Well informed architects and contractors estimate that the cost of buildings to be erected during the coming year will approach and probably exceed one and one-half millions.

Capt. Geo. J. Ainsworth, family res cor 6th and Yamhill	$15000
Same, res cor 7th and Yamhill	11000
Same, res 6th near Yamhill	5000
Same, improv'nts to Zeta Psi blk cor Front and D	10000
M. Marks, 2-story res cor 10th and Madison	5000
H. E. Dosch, 2-story res W Park bet Morrison and Yamhill	3530
Mrs. E. Loeb, 2-story res cor 6th and Stark	4000
Mrs. Betty Farmer, 2-story double res 5th bet Salmon and Main	5000
S. Norris, 2-story bus blk cor 6th and Alder	3500
Oung Ye Loong & Co., 2-story brick bus blk, including Chinese Theater	12000
Thos. Huntington, 2-story store cor Front and W	2400
C. R. Andreleske, 1-story store [illegible] near Front	500
A. J. Watson, 2-story store cor 13th and S	1200
Jas. Brady, 1½ story dw'g 13th near S	750
Mrs. Murphy, 1-story store 13th near S	750
J. Leroy, 1-story dwlg 17th bet T and U	1000
Mrs. T. Jackson, add to Phenix hotel cor S and 14th	300
John Burns, 2-story dwlg cor 15th and O	1800
N. Verstag, 2-story res cor 17th and T	2500
Jno. Storan, 2-story res cor 18th and P	2000
Jos. Spencer, 1-story dwlg 16th bet R and S	250
H. Ketler, 2 cottages N bet 13th and 14th	1600
Peter Fosbay, 1½ story cottage 13th bet N and O	1200
Larry Higgins, cottage N bet 13th and 14th	700
Same, 2-story dwlg cor 14th and N	1500
Thos. Callahan, cottage 14th bet N and O	800
J. Canavan, dwlg cor 15th and W	500
H. P. Christensen, cottage 13th bet L and M	1000
P. O'Donnell, 1-story store cor 13th and M	500
Philip Brady, 2-story store cor 11th and L	1200
Chas. S. Wright, store and dwlg cor 13th and I	1000
Mrs. Manning, dwlg 14th bet I and J	500
Job Clossel, 2-story dwlg cor 11th and I	1200
Capt. W. S. Buchanan, 2-story res cor 11th and I	1700
T. Irving, dwlg cor 11th and M	700
P. W. Quimby, stable cor 12th and J	800
P. Martin, 2 double cottages cor 4th and H	3200
M. P. Sheehan, 2 2-story dwlgs cor F and 13th	2600
M. Wallace, dwlg G bet 12th and 13th	600
V. B. DeLashmutt, 2 dwlgs cor 11th and F	1300
Same, 2 dwlgs F near 11th	1100
John Mergen, 2-story dwlg cor 11th and F	1500
Abe Tichnor, cottage cor Ella and D	1500
Michael O'Hern, 2-story res cor 20th and E	3800
Same, stable 20th near E	1200
Thos. Johnson, dwlg cor Ella and C	1500
Thos. O'Brien, dwlg E bet 20th and 21st	600
H. B. Miller, 2-story res cor B and Ella	2500
A. S. Miller, 2-story res cor 20th and E	2000
A. H. Johnson, stable cor B and 20th	500
B. L. Norden, 2-story res cor 17th and C	2500
L. McDyer, row of dwlgs intersection of Washington and B	1000
Donald Mackay, 2-story res cor 13th and D	5300
Chas. Cardinell, store foundation cor 2d and F	2000
Same, 3-story hotel E bet 3d and 4th	3000
Same, 2-story bus bldg E bet 3d and 4th	2000
G. O. Bailey, 2-story res B near 21st	4500
Wm. Sweeny, improvements to dwlg cor 14th and N	700
Marcus Freeman, cottage cor 6th and G	1300
Geo. James, stable cor 7th and G	1200
Liebe & Hoelbing, Oregon Steam Bakery, East Park and G	15000
John Harlow, 1½ story dwlg cor E Park and H	1700
Chas. Burchard, 2-story res cor 8th and H	3000
L. Stark, 2-story dwlg E bet 9th and 10th	1500
Geo. Tuttle, 2-story res cor 8th and Oak	2000
J. Daly, 2-story res 8th bet Stark and B	1800
W. F. Trimble, 2-story res 9th bet Stark and B	2000
F. L. McCormick, 2-story dwlg cor 7th and Washington	1500
Dr. H. E. Jones, stable 11th bet Oak and Pine	1000
Mrs. Burke, dwlg and carpenter shop A bet 2d and 3d	1600
Perry Baker, 3 2-story stores cor 1st and Columbia	2500
Wm. Higgins, 2 2-story stores cor 1st and Clay	3000
John Ewry, 2-story store 1st near Clay	2500
Capt. Love, 2-story dwlg Front bet Clay and Market	1200
W. A. Lewis, 2 dwlgs Water bet Market and Mill	1200
P. Baker, 3 cottages cor Water and Montgomery	1800
E St. John, 2 cottages cor Front and Lincoln	1600
Fred Campion, 2-story dwlg cor Front and Lincoln	1000
W. H. Courtney, 2-story dwlg cor Front and Grant	1200
H. W. Monnastes, 2-story store First near Caruthers	600
Same, 2-story dwlg cor 1st and Caruthers	2000
Dr. Barthold, 2 dbl dwlgs cor 6th and F	6000
Same, 2-story dwlg 5th near F	1500
S. M. Lyon, 2 2-story residences Oak bet E Park and 7th	6000
S. M. Barr, 4 cottages McAdam road bet Lincoln and Grant	1600
John Cottle, 2-story res cor 1st and Hooker	3600
Ed Hall, cottage cor 2d and Hooker	1000
Judge Marquam, dwlg 2d near Lincoln	300
Sam Harris, 2-story cor 1st and Mill	1500
Marx & Jorgensen, 2-story brick bus house cor 2d and Morrison	4200
Smith & Honeyman, improvements to blk cor Front and Washington	2000
J. H. Robbins, 2-story res cor Lownsdale and Mill	4200
Reed & Failing, adds to brick bldg cor Front and Stark	7100
Same, foundations for blk Front bet Stark and Oak	4000
Estate of S. Meade, adds to National hotel cor Front and [illegible]	6000
F. D. Mathews, dwlg cor 3d and Lincoln	1470
Portland Rowing Association, boat house	800
St. Vincent's Hospital, additional 2-story wing	8000
Labbe Bros, 2-story brick blk cor 2d and Washington	11000
C. B. Comstock, 2-story res cor E Park and Alder	1500
Holman Bros, stable cor 8th and B	1300
Miss E. J. Thompson, improvements to res cor 5th and Morrison	1160
H. Trenkman, 2-story brick blk 1st near Madison	5100
Addition to School buildings	6000
Richardson & Moore, 3-story brick blk, Washington bet 1st and 2d	10000
Henry Failing, 3-story brick blk cor 2d and Stark	30000
J. N. Dolph, stable cor 5th and Jefferson	2600
Mechanics' Fair Association, add to Pavilion	3800
W. N. Wallace, 2-story res 10th near Salmon	4300
Labbe Bros, double res 15 near [illegible]	2300
Sylvester Pennoyer, 2-story res cor W Park and Alder	6000
Theo. Wygant, 2-story bus blk cor 4th and Yamhill	7600
Mrs. G. H. Clark, 1-story store cor 4th and Columbia	2800
Vault building adjoining court house	4000
J. Catlin, adds to dwlg cor 5th and Salmon	1600
Thompson, Burrell & Co., 2-story brick add to New Market blk cor 2d and A	5500
B. Z. Holmes, add to brick blk 1st near Stark	1400
F. Clarno, 2-story res cor 19th and E	4700
Mrs. Sherlock, 2-story res cor 21st and B	6500
J. Goodfellow, 2-story res cor 5th and I	6300
Geo. Lawrence, 2-story res cor 14th and G	3500
W. A. Lewis, dwlg and shop 9th bet F and G	1200
Same, 2-story res Front, bet Market and Mill	2000
Same, repairs and improvements to dwlg Front bet Market and Mill	1600
Dr. J. B. Pilkington, 2-story res macadam road bet Porter and Wood	6000
Henry Howe, dwlg macadam road cor Woods	400
Henry B. Woods, dwlg macadam road cor Woods	500
Mr. Reed, dwlg macadam road cor Porter	600
Thompson, DeHart & Co., dock foot Yamhill	4250
Capt. Wm. J. Buchanan, 2-story double store 1st bet E and F	4000
Leon Vial, 3 story brick bldg 1st bet Morrison and Yamhill	10000
Asa Harker, 1-story brick bldg 1st bet Yamhill and Taylor	12000
Chas. Hogue, 2-story res cor 12th and Market	2500
Wm. Honeyman, cottage cor 10th and Taylor	1000
Same, 2-story res cor 9th and Taylor	2600
Portland Paving Co., steam rock crusher cor 6th and Sheridan	5000
Hugo Wiseman, 2-story res cor 1st and Sherman	2500
Col. Dudley Evans, 2-story res cor Front and Sherman	3500
Nicolai & Bros., Nicolai House, 4-story hotel, cor 3d and D	13000
Davidson & Nicolai, stable cor East Park and I	800
D Moore, Oregon Brass Works 2d bet C and D	1000
P. Hogan, 2-story brick b'dg 1st near C	3000
Geo. Ainslee & Co., 2-story brick bldg 3d bet E and F	2500
O. R. & N. Co., add Ainsworth dock, 500 feet	53000
Same, add to steamship dock, 325 feet	28000
Capt. Geo. H. Flanders, add to Greenwich dock, 200 feet	20000
Closset Bros, 1-story store 2nd bet A and B	600
Geo. W. Pittock, 2-story res cor 15 and B	2000
Geo. Best, 2-story res cor 20th and J	3500
Nicolai & Davidson, open dock foot of B	2000
Oregonian Railway Co., limited, piling for dock Water bet Mill and Montgomery	2000
H W. Corbett, Multnomah bl'g cor 5th and Morrison	29000
Enright & Flanagan 1-story bldg cor 2d and C	700
Ira F. Powers, furniture factory, Water bet Harrison and Montgomery	25000
Same, four cottages Water near Mill	2400
H. Martin, four dwlgs cor Front and Williams	3200
D. L. June, 1-story dwlg Hooker near 2d	1200
P. Clayton, 2 dwellings Porter bet 1st and 2d	1600
Thos. Reed, cottage First near Woods	1200
Jonathan Baker, 2-story res cor 1st and Grover	2000
Robt. Bowens, 1½ story dwlg cor 1st and Grover	1500
Mrs. E. Y. Moore, store and dwlg cor 1st and Meade	1000
G. Nelson, dwlg cor 2d and Williams	600
J. Baumann, cottage cor 1st and Wood	1200
L. Cowle, dwlg cor 1st and Wood	1800
L. E. McClure, 2-story res cor 1st and Porter	1000
Jolly & Licht Whaler, dwlg cor 1st and Porter	2000
Six dwlgs west of railroad track and south of 4th street [illegible]	2200
Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, remodeling bldg cor 4th and Oak	3000
Same, 2-story business blk cor 2d and E	13000
Dundee Land and Investment Co., 4 2-story res on blk bounded by 15th, 16th, B and C	19400
Same, 3 cottages 19th near B	5200
Same 2-story res cor 3d and Grant	3000
Wm. Reid, 2-story res cor 15th and B	6000
St. Stephens Chapel, cor 7th and Jefferson	4000
St. Matthews Church, cor 1st and Caruthers	1200
Mrs. Catherine Norton, 2-story brick add to Norton House 1st near 3	8000
Peter Mahrie, add to St. George Hotel cor 1st and Columbia	2500
Gus Noeffke, dwlg cor 11th and H	500
J. J. Lee, 1½-story dwlg W bet W Park and 8th	1000
Wm. Donovan, 1-story dwlg 8th bet B and C	1500
Mr. Bowman, 1-story dwlg 8th bet B and C	1500
James Stewart, 2-story double res W Park near B	4000
Miss J. McNamara, 2 cottages cor 14th and Montgomery	1800
T. Gallagher, 1-story dwlg cor 8th and Hall	1500
Chas. H. Woodward, 2-story res cor Douglas St and 2d Ave Portland Homestead	2000
Seneca Smith, 2-story res cor Portland St. and 2d Ave (Portland Homestead)	2000
Dr. S. J. Barber, 2-story res cor Lownsdale and Yamhill	3000
S. D. Smith, res cor 12th and Yamhill—amt expended above last year's report	5000
Frank Habersham, 2-story dwlg cor Portland and 2d Ave (Portland Homestead)	1800
Mrs. Hurgren and G. Shindler, 2-story frame blk cor 1st and Salmon	5000
Portland Savings Bank, fixtures to room cor 1st and Ash	1000
Knott Bros., Stark-street ferry boat	$16,000
Same, pontoon foot of Stark st	1,200
Jefferson Street Ferry Company, steam ferry and pontoon	8,300
J. C. Moreland, two-story res, cor Eleventh and Madison	3,000
Mrs. M. D. Thayer, two-story res, cor Twelfth and Clay	3,500
Mrs. A. D. Shelby, two res, Tenth near Clay	8,000
J. A. Wetmore, two-story res, Montgomery, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth	3,500
E. O. Smith, 1½-story res, cor Twelfth and Jefferson	2,500
W. B. Cowie, store and dw'lg, cor Eleventh and Jefferson	3,000
L. Prager, two-story res, cor Tenth and Columbia	5,000
Jas. Harris, two-story res, Tenth bet Jefferson and Columbia	2,500
Advent Christian Church, Main near Eleventh	1,500
Same, parsonage	1,200
F. Dayton, two-story res, cor Ninth and Montgomery	3,500
J. A. Carr, two-story dw'lg, cor Fourth and Taylor	2,000
Mrs. Talbott, two-story dw'lg, Second bet Madison and Jefferson	1,500
O. Carmichael, carpenter shop and dw'lg, Alder bet Fourth and Fifth	2,000
Dr. Wm. Koehler, 2 dw'lgs, Fourth bet Madison and Jefferson	3,600
H. W. Monnastes, two stores, Morrison, near Fifth	1,800
Mrs. David Stimson, two-story res., cor W. Park and Clay	5,000
J. Hellering, addition to dwelling, Main near Ninth	1,000
H. S. Allen, dwelling, cor Thirteenth and Columbia	1,000
Wm. Fliedner, two-story res, cor Eleventh and Hall	3,000
Lewis Lampert, two-story dwl'g, cor Eleventh and Hall	1,300
Wm. Hickey, three dw'lgs, cor Thirteenth and Clay	2,400
Henry Thompson, two-story res, cor Sixth and Harrison	4,000
Dwelling, N. E. cor E Park and Short street	1,500
—, Walker, two-story res, Lincoln, bet Seventh and E. Park	2,000
August Friese, dw'lg and laundry, cor Seventh and Grant	2,500
W. Scoggins, two cottages, Sixth, bet Sherman and Caruthers	3,000
B. Cunningham, two-story dw'lg, Fifth; near Grant	1,000
F. Hacheney, double res, Fourth, bet Hall and Harrison	3,500
Barney Hill, two story res, cor Sixth and Mill	2,500
Orin Jackson, two-story res, Sixth, near Mill	2,500
John Slavich, two-story res, Sixth, near Clay	2,500
F. X. Duverney, two-story res, Columbia, near Third	3,000
O. Green, two cottages, cor Fifth and Madison	1,300
Mary E. Croft, two-story res, cor Fifth and Main	2,500
Dayton, Hall & Lambson, brick addition to store cor First and Taylor	1,750
W. B. Chase, dwelling, cor 21st and K streets	1,200
J. Carlisle, improvements to dwelling, corner L and 22d streets	1,000
Chas. Mettish, two-story bakery, Washington, bet 6th and 7th	4,500
H. W. Corbett, stone fence around residence, 5th, 6th and Yamhill	2,050
Carl. Lewis, stable, B bet 19th and 20th	1,500
John Castelle, two-story residence, Salmon near 9th	2,000
Ira Goodnough, two-story residence cor 8th and Yamhill	2,000
John Kearney, two-story residence 13th and Morrison	3,500
A. Ferrara, improvements to dwelling cor 10th and B	1,300
Three dwellings, 4th bet Lincoln and Grant	3,200

SUMMARY.

202 dwellings	$405,070
14 brick blocks and stores	119,300
30 frame blocks and stores	76,750
9 dock	108,250
4 manufacturing establishments	46,000
4 churches	6,700
2 hotels	16,100
Additions and improvements	64,350
Not classified	47,100
	$881,720

Total number of buildings, 265.

Improvements in East Portland.

Our sister city keeps pace with the spirit of progress. Her list of buildings is larger than the previous year. Following is a detailed statement:

A. K. Colburn, 4 1-story dwlgs E bet 3d and 4th	3000
Capt. Wilson, dwlg E bet 3d and 4th	1000
Prof. Bullock, dwlg D bet 3d and 4th	800
J. Rogers, dwlg C bet 3d and 4th	500
B. Sylvester, dwlg 4th bet D and E	1000
L. and D. Barman, dwlg 5th bet F and G	800
Walter Jones, dwlg D bet 5th and 6th	1500
George Emerson, dwlg B bet 5th and 7th	300
Mr. Townsend, dwlg cor 7th and D	500
E. B. Virgil, dwlg cor 7th and C	500
Mr. Story, dwlg 8th bet C and D	850
Mrs. N. H. Lane, dwlg cor F and 12th	1500
F. Godfrey, add to dwlg B street	100
Mr. Haines, dwlg C street	500
Mr. West, dwlg, 13th street	1850
I. N. Sanders, dwlg F street	1000
Mr. Ordansky, dwlg	500
Anthony Whitaker, dwlg cor J and 13th	700
N. P. Tomlinson, dwlg cor H and 11th	600
John Pope, dwlg cor B and 13th	600
John Decker, dwlg J bet 6th and 7th	800
Rose & Townsend, improvements to store, 4th street	200
Burdin & Clark, improvements to store J street	200
Dond, Sliker & Co., warehouse foot of J street	3000
Joseph Burkhardt, hotel 4th bet J and K	4000
Chas. Logus, business house cor 4th and L	3500
N. K. West, store 4th bet K and L	1500
F. Bolo, 2 stores 4th bet J and K	1000
H. Strube, dwlg 8th bet E and L	800
G. Johnson, dwlg 10th bet K and L	800
Wm. Lichtnire, coopershop L street	250
Dr. Boyal, dwlg 11th bet K and L	500
Wm. Everest, dwlg 11th bet K and L	400
C. H. Hill, add to dwlg corner 12th and L	400
Robt. Wade, dwlg east of 12th	500
Henry Muller, dwlg east of 12th	500
Add to central school	2300
Mrs. Stone, 2 dwlgs east of 12th	1100
Capt. Smith, add to dwlg L near 9th	600
Mr. DeBerg, dwlg cor 7th and M	850
Addition to Humboldt brewery	2500
John Went, add to store corner 4th and L	300
James Brady, 2-story business house L near 4th	3000
Episcopal parsonage	1500
Add to Insane Asylum	5000
Walter Jones, dwlg O bet 5th and 7th	1200
B. Holmes, store cor 4th and G	1300
Peter Schmeer, dwlg east of 12th	800

N STEPHENS ADDITION.

Mr. Kitney, dwlg cor 8th and Alaska	500
Wash. F. Allen, dwlg cor 10th and W	400
W. Holderman, dwlg cor 12th and Division	500
W. Hollenbeck, dwlg 8th and Alaska	500
C. Bennett, dwlg cor 11th and Jefferson	400
G. Gerwitt, dwlg	300
Mr. Hentz, 2-story store cor 5th and M	3000
J. G. Gruner, dwlg 5th and [illegible]	1000
J. McGrew, blacksmith shop and dwlg	1000
Mrs. Beck, dwlg cor 9th and [illegible]	500
Capt. Bain, dwlg 7th near asylum	800
J. Cleveland, stable 6th and [illegible]	500

The list of buildings in Holladay's addition was prepared for THE OREGONIAN, but through some mishap, failed to reach us last night.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

During the year just past, the Fire Department has responded to the following fires and alarms:

January.

9. Alarm sounded from Box 16 at 1 p m; house blown down by great wind storm; department worked one hour in putting out fire, removing debris, etc.

20. False alarm sounded from Box 4, at 8 p m.

24. 4 a m, alarm from Box 12; fire in frame building corner of First and Taylor streets, owned by Wm. Connell and occupied by the Washington Guards as an armory, Wm. Gallick, groceries, and A. Burchard furniture. Loss, $4,200; insurance, $14,000. Cause, supposed incendiarism; department in service one hour.

25. 6:30 a m, alarm from Box 12; false.

February.

17. 2 a m, fire in boarding house on Washington street, kept by Mrs. Mott and owned by R. F. Perkins. Loss on building, $450; no insurance, loss on furniture $436, insurance $1,000. Cause, defective flue; department in service 30 minutes.

29. 7:45 p m, alarm from Box 13; fire in Bickel's building on Stark street, occupied by Charles Young as a barber shop. Loss on furniture, $46; insurance, $500; loss on building, nominal; no service; cause unknown.

March.

11. 8:30 p m, alarm from Box 7; fire in dwelling on Madison between Seventh and East Park streets, occupied by R. H. Thompson. Loss on furniture, $2,700; insurance, $2,700; building total loss, $600 insurance. Cause, defective flue; department in service, 45 minutes.

14. 6 a m, alarm from Box 6; fire in J. M. Strowbridge's building, corner of Salmon and First streets, occupied by G. Winehill dry goods, Marsh & Co. Japanese goods, Williams and Co. gloves, Mrs. T. C. Browne notions, and Mrs. John A. Carr lodging house. Loss on stock, $10,100; insurance, $10,000; loss on building $4,500, insurance $3,600. Cause, supposed incendiarism; department in service two and a half hours.

15. 10:30 a m, alarm from Box 6; fire in dwelling house corner of Jefferson and Third streets. Loss $20; insurance, $2,600. Cause, sparks from chimney; 10 minutes' service.

26. 2:30 a m, fire in building corner of Morrison and Third streets, and occupied by J. Miller, boots and shoes. Loss, $30; insurance, $4,000.

27. 5 a m, alarm from Box 3; fire on Thirteenth and M streets, building owned by Klosterman Bros. and occupied by F. Stibz as a grocery store. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,000. Cause, supposed incendiarism; 20 minutes' service.

31. 11:55 p m, alarm from Box 12; false.

April.

5. 7:30 p m; alarm from Box 13; fire in H. Wolf's dwelling house, corner of Sixth and Stark streets. Loss, $40. Cause, window curtains ignited by lamp; no service.

10. 8 p m, alarm from Box 6; fire in Bickel's foundry, corner of Front and Mill streets. Loss nominal; no service.

13. 2:15 a m, alarm from Box 12; fire on Front and Main streets, building occupied by Bonner as a blacksmith shop, Dyer's paint shop and Southworth as a stable. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000. Cause, unknown; department in service two hours.

20. 2:15 a m, alarm Box 12; fire on Second between Yamhill and Taylor streets, building owned and occupied by Bridget Gallagher. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $5,000. Cause, defective flue; department in service one hour.

20. 9 p m, alarm from Box 16; Nicolai's mill; no loss; supposed incendiarism; no service.

May.

1. 2:30 a m, alarm from Box 15; fire in Smith & Watson's buildings, corner of First and Ash streets, and occupied by the Daily Standard, Willamette Farmer, W. W. Baker (Resources of Oregon and Washington), A. G. Walling, printer, and S. L. M. Gillman & Co., commission merchants. Loss, $7,000; fully insured. Cause, upsetting of coal oil lamps in Standard office; department in service two hours.

12. 1:45 a m, alarm from Box 5; fire on corner of Grant and Front streets, two dwellings owned by J. Courtney. Loss, $1,150; insurance, $1,000. Cause, unknown; department in service one hour.

25. Still alarm; burning of an old vacant building in Watson's addition, out Fifteenth street. Loss, $100. Cause, incendiarism.

June.

3. 10 p m; alarm from box 14; fire in two-story frame building on First and Pine streets, owned by F. Opitz and occupied by Leibe & Hoelbing as a bakery. Loss, $1000; insurance $6000; cause, unknown; department in service one-half hour.

8. 10 a m, box 12; fire in Lobe's crockery store on First street; building owned by D. Monastes. Loss, $200; insurance, $14,000; cause, coal oil lighting; department in service 10 minutes.

11. 5 p m, alarm from box 16; fire in H. Saxer's residence on First between D and E streets. Loss, $800; insurance, $3000; cause sparks from planing mill smoke stack; department in service 45 minutes.

15. 7 p m, alarm from box 15; fire in W. C. Noon's bag factory on N. Front opposite Vine street. Loss, $40; insured; cause, sparks from smoke stack; no service.

21. No. 3's bell, 2:30 a m; fire in East Portland.

July.

19. 11:45 a m, box 12; false alarm, Second and Stark.

August.

3. 7:15 a m, box 21; fire on Eighth street between Morrison and Alder, dwelling house; cause, unknown; department in service 10 minutes; loss, $650; insurance $5000.

14. 11:45 p m, box 13; fire on Fourth street between Washington and Stark, China wash house; department in service one hour; cause, lamp explosion; loss, $800; insurance, $1600.

16. 2 a m, box 6; fire on Front street between Mill and Market, warehouse and six dwellings; cause, incendiaryism; department in service 4½ hours; Loss, $22,000; insurance, $18,000.

17. 11:20 p m, box 7; fire corner Jefferson and Eleventh streets, dwelling and grocery store; cause, defective flue; department in service 30 minutes. Loss, $3500; insurance, $4500.

September.

3. 7 a m, box 5; fire corner Third and Montgomery streets, dwelling; cause, defective flue; department in service 30 minutes. Loss, $900; insurance, $4000.

5. 9 p m, box 8; fire in bush pile, Washington street bridge; department in service four hours.

11. 12 m, box 13; fire on Washington street between Front and First; cause, sparks from flue; department in service 15 minutes. Loss, $30; insurance, $1000.

October.

25. 9 p m, box 6; fire in Willamette Stove Works, Front street between Salmon and Main; cause, sparks from cupalo; department in service 10 minutes. Loss, $20; insurance, $1300.

November.

2. 1:35 a m, box 7; fire on Main street between Eleventh and 12th, dwelling; cause, defective flue; department in service 40 minutes. Loss, $3500; insurance, $4500.

12. 10:45 p m, box 9; fire at Weidler's mill; cause, sparks from electric light. Loss, $30.

26. 8:30 p m, box 4; fire in Powers' furniture factory on Water street; cause, unknown. Loss, $10; insurance, $3000.

December.

4. 5:30 p m, box 12; fire on Morrison street between Second and Third, Chinese house; cause, defective flue; department in service 30 minutes. Loss, $100.

9 p m, box 4; false alarm.

Total number of fires and alarms during the year	38
Total estimated loss	$79,560
Total insurance	85 000

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEED.

Kate Shattuck to Ann E. Schade, Dec 28 1880, lot 8 and N 14 feet of lot 7, blk 141, city—$2000.

RELEASES.

O. & W. M. R. R. to T. A. Wood, Dec 26, 1879, 100 acres in sec 18, T 1 S, R 1 E—$1300.

James Greer to J. Abraham, Oct 9, 1878, 80 acres in sec 13, T 1 N, R 1 E—$1100.

Why pay such high prices for poor pianos when you can get a good one for less money at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street.

The Turn Halle is to be rented for balls, parties, etc., at cheaper rates than ever before. Inquire at Alisky & Hegele's.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

Save money and get the best photographs at I. G. Davidson's, First and Yamhill streets, Portland.

Hilton House Restaurant, under Tornado & Co.'s management. First class table. Rooms for ladies.

Only place in Portland for silk and satin candy boxes direct from Paris, at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building.

Don't ask your friends for money and take the chances of being refused, but go straight to Uncle Myers, 181 First street; private entrance on Yamhill street.

Just received at Simon Harris' a fine Stock of Knabe Pianos direct from the Factory at Baltimore.

If you wish to purchase a Piano examine the celebrated Knabe at Simon Harris'. Prices Low.

If You Want Satisfaction take your old sewing machines to Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third street. He has employed one of the best adjusters and sewing machine repairers on the coast. Charges reasonable, all work warranted for one year.

Uncle Myers gives written guarantee with all goods sold. This guarantee is to the effect that all watches he sells will keep time as long as represented. When he says an article is gold it is not brass, and that guns and pistols he warrants will be worth the price paid for them. He means what he says.

DR. Z. B. NICHOLS.
Whose success in treating Chronic Diseases, as shown by Oregon testimonials in his possession, will be at the Esmond House, room 32, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week. Those afflicted should call. No charge for consultation.

Eastern oysters by every steamer at Keith's

STREET WORK OF THE YEAR.

Unprecedented Extent of Improvements—The Work in Detail—Comparison with Former Years.

The extent of the street improvements during the year just closed far exceeds the most liberal anticipations, and the astonishing fact is demonstrated that the sum expended on street work in 1880 is nearly double the amount disbursed for like purposes during the previous year. Besides the work of making acceptable roadways, sidewalks and crosswalks, on thoroughfares already in existence, the common council, with indefatigable industry and wise forethought, have laid out or extended public streets over a considerable area in localities where the increase of residents demanded such settlements. During the year 1880, the common council caused to be made twenty-six surveys for street extensions, against six such surveys in 1879, and three in 1878. The area of the land covered by such surveys in 1880 aggregated 1,227,750 square feet, or more than twenty-eight acres. A great proportion of this area has already been condemned by the long course of necessary proceedings, and much of the balance is pursuing the even tenor of its way towards appropriation to public uses.

OLD WORK COMPLETED.

During the past year the following street improvements estimated and begun in 1879 have been brought to completion:

North Second—Filling lake between G and N. Front.

N. Thirteenth—Macadam, sidewalks and crosswalks, between G and S streets.

North Ninth—Macadam, sidewalks and crosswalks, between B and G streets.

North West Park—Sidewalks and crosswalks, between B and G streets.

North East Park—Same as above.

Main—Sidewalks and crosswalks, between Fourth and Twelfth streets.

North Seventeenth—Grading, between B and G streets.

E—Macadam, sidewalks and crosswalks, between North Front and North Tenth.

North Sixth—Sidewalks and crosswalks, between B and G streets.

Jefferson—Box drain and grading, between Front street and river.

B—Sidewalk, crosswalk and plank road, between North Tenth and North Thirteenth streets.

F—Sidewalks, crosswalks and bridge, between North Front and North Thirteenth streets.

Water Street—Heavy grading between Columbia and Halls streets.

WORK BEGUN AND COMPLETED.

Within the last year estimates have been made for, and the following described street improvements begun and completed:

North Nineteenth—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between B and L streets.

First and North First—Replenishing macadam, between Vine and F streets.

First—Replenishing macadam between Salmon and Madison streets.

North Ninth—Bridge and sidewalks, between H and I streets.

Front—Stone block pavement, between Ash and Madison streets.

First and South First—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks, macadam and box gutters, between Madison and Woods streets.

Fifth and North Fifth—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and macadam, between Morrison and A streets.

Front—Sidewalks, crosswalks and aprons, between Ash and Madison streets.

North Fifteenth—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and bridge, between H and S streets.

North Eleventh—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between N and O streets.

Columbia—Grading and sidewalks, between Front and Water streets.

North Fourteenth—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between C and E streets.

South and South Sixth—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between College and Caruthers streets.

G—Grading, crosswalks and macadam, between North Thirteenth and North Nineteenth streets.

Fourth and South Fourth—Grading and sidewalks, between Taylor and Sheridan streets.

D—Grading and macadam, between North East Park and North Eighth streets.

Washington—Grading and replenishing macadam, between Front and North Fifteenth streets.

Jefferson—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and macadam, between Seventh and Twelfth streets.

Third—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and Oakland macadam, between Taylor and Madison streets.

Water—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks, plank road and box gutters, between Columbia and Hall streets.

L—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between North Thirteenth and North Nineteenth streets.

Eleventh—Same as above, between Clay and Montgomery streets.

Sherman—Grading and sidewalks, between South Fourth and South Fifth streets.

Lincoln—Same as above.

Grant—Same as above.

Caruthers—Same as above.

Oak—Grading and block stone pavement, between Front and First.

Second—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and Oakland pavement, between Clay and Mill streets.

Washington and B—Macadamizing the intersection of the same.

Seventh and South Seventh—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and box gutters, between College and Grants streets.

North East Park—Grading, sidewalk and crosswalk and macadam, between B and G streets.

First—Grading, sidewalks and stone block pavement, between Vine and Alder streets.

Third—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks, box gutter and Oakland macadam, between Madison and Market streets.

Clay—Grading and sidewalks, between Front and Second streets.

Taylor—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between Twelfth and Pacific streets.

Columbia—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between Front and Eighth streets.

Q—Bridge, between North Front and North Thirteenth streets.

Market—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks, box gutter and Oakland macadam, between Front and Fourth streets.

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Improvements on the following named streets have been begun within the last year and are now approaching completion:

B—Grading and replenishing macadam, between North Fifteenth and city boundary; half done.

Market—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and box gutters, between Eighth and Fifteenth streets; almost completed.

Clay—Same as above.

Harrison—Heavy grading between Front and Water streets; almost completed.

Third and North Third—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks, bridge and Oakland macadam, between Washington and North Front streets; work about two thirds completed.

Third and South Third—Grading, sidewalks, box gutters and Oakland macadam, between Market and Sheridan streets; work about half completed.

N—Grading, sidewalk and crosswalks, with bridge across Couch lake, between North Front and North Thirteenth streets; work begun.

Morrison—Replenishing macadam, between Front and First; work begun.

WORK PROVIDED FOR.

Besides the improvements which have been noticed under the above headings, the common council have by ordinance provided for improving certain streets as follows, the estimates for the same not having as yet been made:

Twelfth street—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between Columbia and Montgomery streets.

B street—Grading, including heavy fill, sidewalks and crosswalks, between North Eleventh and North Fifteenth streets.

Front and North Front—Macadam and stone crosswalks between Vine and F streets; estimate filed but contract not let.

North Front street—Heavy filling, sidewalks, crosswalks and plank road, between F and N streets.

North Seventh street—Grading, sidewalks, crosswalks and macadam, between D and H streets.

North Eighteenth—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between B and M streets.

North Sixteenth—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between B and G streets.

F street—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between North Thirteenth and North Nineteenth streets.

E street—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between North Fourteenth and city limits.

Hall street—Grading, sidewalks and crosswalks, between Ninth and Thirteenth streets.

BOX DRAINS

Have been laid underground, with catch-basins at street intersections, for the purpose of carrying away the surface or rain water from the district between Clay and Lincoln streets. This work has been done at about one-third the cost of a more permanent improvement, but will not be generally useful for sewer purposes. As yet the catch-basins are not completed and the drains are not in full operation. It is unfortunate that they were not entirely completed before the rainy weather began, though but very little remains to be done to make them complete. There is a drain in Montgomery street from Tenth to Sixth; in Sixth street from Montgomery to Clay; and in Clay from Sixth to the river; and also a tributary in Eighth street from Short street to Montgomery; in Seventh street from South street to Jackson; thence down Jackson to Sixth and thence down Sixth to Montgomery; and in Third street from College street to Clay. The work now done on these drains amounts to about $7000, and it will require about $2500 more to complete them.

SEWERS.

During 1880 the city has constructed more than four times as great an amount of street sewers as was laid in 1879, having constructed terra cotta pipe sewers:

In Madison street from Eighth street to the Willamette.

In Oak street from Seventh street to the river.

In Alder street, continued from Fifth street to Ninth street.

In Morrison street from Sixth street to the river.

In Main street from Twelfth street to the river.

In Taylor street from Seventh street to the river.

The sewers in Main and Taylor streets had some finishing work, such as refilling small portions of trench and putting finishing touches on a few catch-basins, etc., but are already in fair working order.

The sewers laid by the city in 1880 aggregate a total length of 13,396 lineal feet, against 5810 feet in 1879, and cost $23,6[illegible], or about $1 [illegible] per foot for the sewer complete, including grading, man-holes, lamp-holes, catch-basins, etc., which is considerably less than the construction of sewers cost a few years ago. The city has also connected the waste pipes, water closets, etc., of the police building and No. 2's engine house with the Oak street sewer, at a cost of about $300.

GENERAL WORK.

During the past year 30[illegible] permits for doing street work have been issued to private parties, against 202 in the year 1879 and 170 in 1878. Under such permits a large amount of street improvements have been made during the year and a considerable amount has been accomplished as repairs to the improvements in former years. And taking together all the improvements made as above set forth, the aggregate total amount of work done upon the streets of Portland during the year 1880, as shown by the forthcoming annual report of the city surveyor, will be found to have cost about $278,000, or nearly twice the amount of the year 1879, which was one of unusual activity in street work.

THE RESULT.

In view of the fidelity of the members of the common council in conducting in economy so much business without compensation, a high appreciation of their labors is due; and particularly to the committee on streets and public property—Messrs. J. A. Keller, Henry Hewett and Donald Mackay, the latter recently succeeded by Mr. W. H. Andrus—who have had direct control of all street matters. The city officers who draw pay are entitled to some consideration, but they probably prefer their salaries to the glory of spending their time and talents for the city for the empty honor of working for nothing and receiving the curses of every man who thinks he could have done better.

The relative amounts of work done during the past several years may be seen from the following table from the city surveyor's report of 1879, with the amount for 1880 added thereto:

COST OF STREET WORK SINCE 1871.

1872	$42,362 10
1873	55,291 79
1874	17,118 78
1875	22,922 44
1876	38,925 17
1877	42,109 58
1878	119,841 91
1879	140,881 64
1880 (approximately)	246,000 00

EAST PORTLAND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Following is a detailed statement of street work executed in East Portland during the year:

D street, improved from Fourth street to Sixteenth street, graded and macadamized and 3120 lineal feet of sidewalk laid; cost, $5184.

East J street, improved by fine bridge from Fourth street to Sixth street, and graded and sidewalks from Sixth to Twelfth street, cost, $5050.

Third street, graded, macadamized and sidewalk laid from H street to West J street; cost, $1000.

West J street, newly planked from Second to Fourth; cost, $400.

Fourth street, replanked from B to L street, and macadamized from O to H street; cost, $200.

L street, newly planked from Fourth to Fifth and macadamized from Fifth to Twelfth; cost, $200.

H street, from Second to Fifth, graded and macadamized at a cost of $307.

V street, graded, macadamized and sidewalked, from Fifth to Seventh street; cost $600.

Fifth street, from U to V streets, graded, macadamized and sidewalks; cost 400.

Seventh street from V to Jefferson, about 1560 lineal feet, graded and macadamized; cost $1435.

Jefferson street from Seventh to Tenth, graded and macadamized: cost $1200.

Tenth street from Jefferson to Division streets, graded and macadamized; cost 1462.

Besides there were numerous other minor improvements, which, with the above aggregate about $25,000 of street work completed during the current year.

It is a fact that you can buy a first-class piano cheaper at Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison st., than any place in the city.

NEW YEAR'S comes but once a year, and the center of attractions for presents is located on Third street, between Yamhill and Morrison, at "The Ladies' Emporium and Lace House."

LADIES—The best shoes for ladies, misses and children, are made by Holbrook & Co., Utica, N. Y. Ask your dealer for them and take no other.

A first-class cuisine is what creates a large trade at Frank's, in the St. Charles.

Christmas Tree trimmings of every description. Special rates to Church and Sunday School Festivals. Send address early from the country to Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building, opp P. O.

The best men's fine shoes are made by Lilly, Brackett & Co., Boston, for sale only by Champlin & Holabaugh, Pacific Boot and Shoe House.

Eight shots 10 cents, at Smith's gallery.

In the race for popularity The New Domestic Sewing Machine is still ahead: Herby's, 225 Second st.

Christmas slippers, new and beautiful patterns, at S. M. Barr's.

Elegant albums for cabinet pictures, for $4, at Harris'.

Buy your wife a sewing machine, and recollect Barbey, 32 Yamhill street. For cash, cheap.

You want to buy a Christmas present for your wife, sister or cousin. It is folly three hard times to spend money for nonsense, when for $20 you can buy for them a gold watch or diamond ring at Uncle Myers', 181 First street.

BALLS, NO PARTIES.

NEW YEAR'S BALL
given by the
Portland Social Turn-Verein,
AT TURN HALLE,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881.
Admission, $1. Ladies, Free.
Members with regalia, free. dec31td

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

GREAT SENSATION.
For the Next Thirty Days we will
close out our immense stock of
WINTER CLOTHING, consisting
of choice
DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
PIQUE SUITS,
TWEED SUITS,
REVERSIBLE ULSTERS,
CHINCHILLA ULSTERS
OVERCOATS, ETC.
BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
And an Entire New Stock of
DRESSING GOWNS.
HATS, ETC.
Call and examine at
J. KOHN'S CLOTHING PALACE,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

FOR PRESENTS.
Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry!
Largest Assortment—Lowest Prices.
B. L. STONE.
The Jeweler.
Corner First and Morrison Streets.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

BY JOAQUIN MILLER

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
  Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
  In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?
  God pity us all in our pitiful strife

God pity us all as we jostle each other
  God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down neath his load on the heather
  Pierced to the heart Words are keener than steel,
  And mightier far for woe than for weal

Were it not well in this brief little journey
  Oh over the isthmus down into the tide
We give him a fish instead of a serpent
  Ere folding the hands to be and abide
  Forever and aye in dust at his side

Look at the roses saluting each other
  Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man and man only makes war on his brother
  And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain
  Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
  Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time oft soon will tumble
  All of us together, like leaves in gust
  Humbled, indeed, down into the dust

THE MINISTER'S OLD COAT.

Ministers' sons are very apt to turn out badly," said I to the gentleman who sat next to me in the car We had met in the train bound for Chicago, and had struck up an acquaintance. He stopped me with his hand on my arm, and with an earnest look which I shall never forget I paused at once in what I was saying, and it seemed for a moment almost as if the rushing train had stopped to listen too.

"Let me tell you a story," he said "I know it is a common belief that ministers sons are wild, but that is because people talk about the bad ones, while those who turn out well are taken as a matter of course I gathered statistics about them once, and I found that out of one thousand sons of ministers there were few who did not grow up useful and industrious men."

"But what is your story?" I asked, sitting back in my seat.

"Well," said he, "it begins with a class supper in Boston a dozen years ago A number of old college friends had gathered in the evening for their annual reunion. Among them was the rich merchant J E. Williston—perhaps you have heard of him—and a poor pastor of a country church in Elmbank village, out in western Massachusetts, whose name is Blake. A good many of the class had died, and the dozen or more elderly men who were left felt more tender than ever toward each other as they thought of the bright old days at Harvard, and how soon no one would be left on earth, who shared in that happy time. The dishes came and went, the lights glowed brilliantly and at last the friends grew quite gay. But the tender feeling I have spoken of would come uppermost now and then, and in one of those musings moments Williston's eye was attracted by something glistening about the coat which his friend Blake, who sat next to him, had on. He looked closer, and saw that the black cloth of which it was made had been worn so thin and smooth that it was very shiny

"'Well, Blake' said he, suddenly taking hold of his friend's arm cordially, (which he somehow hadn't thought of doing before), 'how has the world gone with you lately?'

"Blake had a naturally sad and thoughtful face, but he looked around with a warm smile

"'No need to ask,' he said laughingly 'You can read the whole story on my back This old coat is a sort of balance sheet which shows my financial condition to a T'

"Then he spoke more seriously, adding 'It is a pretty hard life, Williston, that of a country parson. I don't complain of my lot, though sometimes I'm distressed for my family. The fact is, this coat that I have on is hardly fit for a man of my profession to appear in, but I'm going to send my boy Sam to Harvard this year, and must pinch here and there to do it I really ought to be thankful, though, that I can get such advantages for him by a few little sacrifices of personal appearance and convenience.'

"'Don't you give a thought of your coat old fellow,' returned Williston. 'Nobody who knows you will ever imagine that the heart inside of it is threadbare, however the garment may look.'

"Blake was pleased with this kindly expression and both men after that exchange of confidence felt happier. But among the various incidents of the evening this one almost passed out of the minister's mind by the next day when he started for Elmbank. Speedy as his return was, however, something meant for him had got to his destination before him. It was a letter Taking it up he broke open the envelope and found inside a few words from Williston with a check for $500 to defray the first year's college expenses of his old class mate's son.

"You are a stranger to me, sir," said my traveling companion at this point, "but I think you will appreciate the feeling with which poor Mr. Blake stood in his bare and dingy study in the old farm parsonage, holding that letter in his hand and lifting his faithful eyes in thankfulness to God."

"Yes," I replied, "Williston did just the right thing, too And how was it? Did the son show that he deserved the help?"

My acquaintance looked away from me at the rich country through which we were passing Then he said: "Sam Blake was a good natured obedient fellow enough, and was greatly pleased to have the expense of his first college year taken off his father's shoulders; but his sense of duty didn't go very far. The Rev. Mr. Blake bought a new coat, and Sam entered Harvard that fall; and there matters stopped for a while.

"A freshman has a great deal to learn, as you know; but I think the chief thing Sam learned that term was the great difference there is between Harvard and a little village like Elmbank, and the great difficulty of working and playing at the same time Here he had society meetings to attend, and rooms of his own, with a chum, where a great deal of smoking was done by himself and his friends. And then there was ball into which it appeared indispensable for the honor of the class that he should enter actively, on account of his strong legs, wonderful wind and ground batting He could not refuse to go to the theater occasionally with his richer companions. Sam took a natural interest in the society of young ladies, too, and had to give up some time to its cultivation. He also thought that a moderate amount of practice in the gymnasium was desirable to prevent his health breaking down under the confinement of study. So, on the whole, the actual work that he did in the college was not very extensive This didn't seem to have any bad effect till well along in the winter, when the habit of shirking work had grown so strong without noticing it that he fell easily into reading novels when he ought to have been in the recitation room Gymnasium, theater, billiards, smoking—and I am afraid I must say a little drinking—frittered away his time,

"One horribly snowy, sleety morning, when he had got up too late for prayers, the postman brought him a note from the faculty—an 'admonition.' He dropped the pipe he was lighting, and bolted off to recitation. But he was 'deaded' immediately, and that discouraged him. He soon began to make light of the warning, and did himself no credit in his studies. Though he managed to squeeze through the examination at the end of the freshman year, he came out far down toward the foot of his classes. He wasn't quite contented with himself, and thought he'd try to do better the next year. But during the journey home recovered his usual spirits.

"When he walked up the village toward the parsonage farm he was thinking that—since he was a sophomore now—he would buy the knottiest and biggest headed cane in Cambridge when he should go back there And what do you suppose was the first thing that met him at home? It was his father out in the field digging for new potatoes, his coat off and his spectacled face perspiring The sight struck shame into the boy He vaulted the fence and running up with hardly a pause for greeting, cried

"Oh father let me do that I don't like to see you at work"

"Mr. Blake stopped and looked earnestly and rather sadly at him.

"Well, Sam I think that's about as good a how'd 'e do as you could have offered me There is right about you after all"

"It had not occurred to Sam that there was any doubt on that point before He blushed as he asked

'Where's the hired man?

"I've discharged him I can't afford one at present, my son,' was the answer

"Sam was rather puzzled, and began to reflect

"They went into the house and there when the minister reappeared after making his toilet, his son noticed that he wore the old shabby shiny coat At this he was more than ever astonished The supper, also, notwithstanding that it was the first night of the prodigal's return was very meager. Not a single luxury was on the table, and Sam observed that his father and mother took no sugar and butter His own appetite began to fail at seeing this, and his perception was sharpened accordingly He was now aware that his father looked very thin as well as sad Suddenly he laid down his knife and exclaimed to his sister Kate

'Sis what does all this mean—this going without the hired man, and starving yourselves?"

"His sister looked at him then glanced at Mr. Blake and her mother, and made no answer.

"I thought," said Sam, petulantly that Williston's money was going to make it easy for you father and here the pinching is going on five times worse than ever"

"I don't own my friend Williston's money' said the minister quietly

Of course not But the five hundred dol—Sam stopped abruptly on an entreating gesture from his sister

The subject was not resumed But before he went to bed Sam obtained an interview with his sister alone He felt secretly that he was responsible for the depression and trouble which seemed to fill the household but that only made him speak more impetuously

Now sis' he began can I get two words of sense out of you?

Not until you ask politely she replied

Well then please tell me what the mystery is

It oughtn't to be a mystery to you Sam that you haven't done well at college Papa is terribly disappointed

I don't see why he should commit suicide if he is Sam retorted I haven't cost him much this year

Oh yes you have Do you know he actually sold his new coat?

Why? Sam frowned

Because he's been trying every way to save money since he began to receive reports of how you were wasting your time

What for?' asked Sam though he began to suspect

Well he—how should I know?—Don't you see? He's ashamed to have had that money from his old classmate and he's nearly saved enough and he's going to pay it all back There I was to keep it secret and now I've told you' And his sister burst into tears 'You've nearly broken his heart Sam—poor papa

"The next day Mr Blake's son went off directly after breakfast and was not seen again till afternoon Coming back he overtook his father coming from the postoffice

'I know all about it!" he exclaimed in his excitement 'Katy told me last night I wish though you'd hold to the new coat a while!

Why? asked Mr Blake imperturbably

"Because' said Sam, 'I'm going to pay my own way now I've been off to-day and hired out for the season to farmer Hedgebunton. You won't send that money to Williston will you, father?'

"You are too late, was the minister's answer, I have just mailed the letter to him

'In fact next day the kind merchant's eyes were dimmed as he read these words

'Dear Williston My dear boy—it almost breaks my heart to say so—has not proved worthy of your generosity I have decided to return the sum you sent me for his last year and you will find a draft enclosed for that amount.

BLAKE'

Here I interrupted the narrator "Doesn't this story prove what I said at the beginning?" I asked

"No, for that isn't the end of it" Sam went down to Boston, in the autumn with a few dollars of earnings in his pocket. He had decided to give up college, and so applied to Mr Williston for a clerkship.

He told him: "I proved myself unworthy as my father said Now give me a chance to show myself worthy.

"Williston gave him a position and he worked there two years. Then an opportunity offered to go west and take a partnership in—what do you think? The clothing business! Sam jumped at it, and you may believe he sent his father next Christmas the finest coat that concern could produce

"I am a well-to-do man now, sir" continued my acquaintance, suddenly speaking in the first person, "and, when we get to Chicago if you will come to my establishment I will show you my father's (the minister) old shiny coat, which I preserved because it was the beginning of a fortune and made a man of me'

"Then," I exclaimed taking him by the hand, "it is yourself you have been talking about all this time" You are—

"Sam" continued my new friend, nodding and smiling

WHAT FIDE REMEMBERS.

Grandfather seemed in a hurry for his supper. That was unusual, for he was seldom in a hurry for anything, always on time but bringing it about with very little bustle. But that night he was evidently anxious to have the evening meal over with The chores were all done, the kindling-wood split and piled up behind the kitchen stove, in readiness for the morning fire Grandfather had on a clean collar and his Sunday coat. Something was going on I wondered a little, but presently I heard my mother say to Aunt Sarah

"Draw the tea as soon as the kettle boils; it is school meeting to-night, and father will want to go down early."

Sure enough, I remembered then the notices I had seen put up in various places in the neighborhood, and I had heard enough of the neighborhood talk to know that important measures were pending and that my grandfather was one of the leaders of the opposing factions But that did not interest me very much, yet I had a great interest in the school meeting and just before grandfather went I said, "Now, please remember about the library," and he pulled one of my long braids and asked, "Why, Puss haven't you books enough to read now?"

"No, I haven't! I have read everything in the cupboard that's worth reading I tried last Sunday to read that horrid old book of Martyrs, and I don't care if it is a Sunday book, I ain't ever going to look at it again, it made me dream awful"

Grandfather laughed a little, but shook his head, while Aunt Sarah said in a very solemn tone;

"Dear me! what will become of that child? She has no love at all for holy books, She is just filling her head with stories and nonsense and she will be ruined if her mother does not put a stop to it."

"I guess not very fast I'd like to know where I'll find stories enough to ruin me, unless grandpa does as I want him to do to-night, If he will only get that library up here I'll promise to read all the holy books there are in it," I said crossly Some way Aunt Sarah and I never got on well together I did not like to sew or knit, I wasted too much time over books and news papers; I couldn't stand to have a dress fitted and once when Mr Porter, from the city, walked into church with his handkerchief lying all folded on the top of his head I laughed outright in time of service too. Aunt Sarah couldn't see what there was to laugh at in that, but I did, and I laughed too, and so lost favor in her eyes But that district library I was determined to have in the house, and I had done a little lobbying on my own account, and I was pretty sure that Mr Gibson would see the matter through all right, only I fancied that grandpa needed reminding just the last thing

When I look about our house and the houses of our neighbors and note the piles of news papers and books, and observe the carelessness with which they are handled there comes up before me the memory of my childish reverence for newspapers Before we went to grandfather's to live my father always took one newspaper Very few of the people of whom I know anything in my childhood took more than one paper, and many families took none at all. But my father would sooner have lived upon one meal a day than to have given up his newspaper and I early learned to watch for the Journal, though it had no children's column and contained very little suited to my years Yet I remember sitting up one night until long after my bedtime, waiting for my father to come home from the village with the paper and after all falling asleep before he came and being carried off to bed by my mother. The next morning my first question was

"Did the paper come?"

And my mother replied, 'Yes, but there is nothing in it to interest you It is full of railroad accidents" And then I exclaimed petulantly, I wish somebody would print a paper for little girls that would come every week"

You little people of to-day with your own monthlies and weeklies and your column in many of the newspapers little realize what a longing that wish covered We had a great many books but they were mostly books for older people and all that were not altogether too old for me I had read and reread long before we left the little house in the hollow My mother had one or two story books one in particular was a sad story and how I cried over the sorrows of the heroine, and how my father laughed at me and I said Well you may read it, and see if you don't cry too

A new book was a thing of joy to me Why I remember I read the almanac through and to this day I can recall certain anecdotes and repeat a piece of doggerel verse which Plumrey's Almanac contained and not only can I recall it but it is sure to come up to me whenever I ride out in pleasant June weather How strangely things which are of no use to us and which are even hateful to us will linger in memory while thoughts which help us are gone beyond recall! Once when my father was away for a day or two as he was bidding us good bye we petitioned after the manner of little folks that he would bring us something and when he asked What shall it be? I replied, A book

How eagerly I looked forward to his return And when he came with what I was most eager, I undid the package which he brought for me Imagine if you can my dismay at the sight of two volumes leather bound fine print dry heavy and solid of the History of Greece To this very day I have an aversion to Grecian history though I number among the relics of my childhood's days those two books with plum-colored covers

To my expression of disappointment my father said

Why Fide, I supposed a girl who had been promoted to the first reading class was old enough to read history Put even this appeal to my pride and I was proud of my promotion failed to console me and I said "If little girls ought to read history why don't somebody write a history for them?" I am glad for the sake of the little people of to day that somebody has done that very thing and histories for youth are plenty as blackberries

Soon after we went to grandfather's I discovered the district library and found that the librarian was elected at each annual school meeting, and straightway I conceived the idea of having my grandfather appointed to the office promising to take all the trouble of waiting upon all the people who came for books I did not call myself his deputy but that was what I proposed to be

Aunt Sarah grumbled and said it would be an awful bother Folks always waited until a stormy day and then they come tracking in mud and slush and for her part she didn't want the loan up after it had been in the district and what's more she wouldn't have it If Fide would have the old musty books there she might learn to be neat keeping them all of which my grandfather only smiled and pulled my braids an extra pull And grandmother said

Sarah I do not think you will be troubled very much. Some one must have it and if Fide has wanted it I don't know why we should not make it turn now as well as any time

She reads too many books anyway grumbled Aunt Sarah She ought to be learning darning and marking. When I was her age I had worked a large sampler and she never took a marking stitch in her life

Yes I have! I worked a lot on cardboard and my mother said that was marking, still it sol and I don't care any way Folks have ink that won't wash out to mark things with now adays so what's the use of spending one's time over such stuff And as for darning, if I sit still and read I shan't tear my clothes and then I shan't need to know how to darn And anyway I would just as soon have the holes sewed up with seam'

Aunt Sarah thought I was a dreadful child I could never be pinned down to sewing I always got dizzy and begged to be left off and Aunt Sarah would sigh over the way that child was being spoiled

Well as usual I had my way about that library And what a happy day it was when it was brought into the house and I was free to go through it! I should hardly be willing to argue that the press exerts a weightier influence than the pulpit but looking back now along our lives I believe that as for Joe and me books and newspapers have had more to do with forming our characters than any other agency save the love of father or mother A hole in my stocking makes me unhappy for it brings before me the misfortunes of the slovenly girl so vividly pictured in one of the story books which received such wholesale condemnation from Aunt Sarah whose dissertations upon the subject of darning would never have had such an effect upon me Then how I journeyed in imagination on land and sea by river and lake, even to going around the world Travels biographies, natural history and stories were read with equal avidity, but history, especially the 'History of Greece' I always took in doses Joe said the other day that the old illustration of the truth that evil communications corrupt good manners," by an ancient philosopher, who gave his daughter a piece of coal to handle, by which her hands and spotless dress were soiled had been ever before him, and he believed had often kept him from evil companions And the habit I have of always picking up a pin grew upon me after I read of the poor boy who was seeking a place, and having been refused, was walking away, but seeing a pin lying in the path, stooped to pick it up when the gentleman who had turned him away, seeing the act, called him back and entered into an engagement with him, which led to the fortune of the boy I would say however that no such result has as yet been effected in my case, but I still go on picking up pins And though I find that I have lost something of my old relish for all sorts of story books, I still believe that they are wonderful educators But the fear is that unless the fathers and mothers watch closely the dear children will not discriminate between wholesome and helpful story-books and impure and hurtful ones If only we can keep our homes free from impure and wicked books and papers, we will not fear the effect of well written stories But it is so hard to keep out the objectionable literature I would burn every thing of the sort as it came in the way I would not even throw the stuff in the waste basket or use it for wrapping papers lest some soul come in contact with it and be blackened

POKER

"To draw or not to draw, that is the question,
Whether tis safer in the player to take
The awful risk of skinning for a straight,
Or, standing pat, to raise 'em all the limit,
And thus, by bluffing, get it To draw—to skin,
No more—and by that skin to get a full,
Or two pairs, or the fattest bounding kings
That luck is heir to—tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished To draw—to skin,
To skin! perchance to burst—aye, there's the rub!
For in the draw of three what cards may come
When we have shuffled off the uncertain pack,
Must give us pause There's the respect
Which makes calamity of a bob tail flush,
For who would bear the overwhelming blind,
The reckless straddle, the wanton edge,
The insolence of pat hands, and the lifts
That patient merit of the bluffer takes,
When he himself might be much better off
By simply passing? What would trays uphold,
And go put on a small progressive raise,
But that the dread of something after call,
The undiscovered ace-full, to whose strength
Such hands must bow, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather keep the chips we have
Than be curious about the hands we know not of?
Thus bluffing doth make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of a four-heart flush
Is sickled with some dark and cussed club,
And speculators in a jack-pot's wealth,
With this regard their interest turn away,
And lose the right to open"

How the Fire-eaters Talk.

[From the Meridian (Miss) Mercury

Teach it from the school-books, from the pulpit, the public press, that southern people are superior in everything that goes to make a refined, polished and higher civilized people and that the southern states before, during, and since the late war have produced the exemplars in state-craft, war, philosophy, poetry and the sublime virtue of endurance without loss of pride and self-respect for our rising youth to imitate and emulate Teach them that what our Yankee haters derisively term 'plantation manners" are the manners of gentlefolks, never doubting that, though they affect to speak lightly of them they secretly envy and wish they could imitate Recount to your children the heroic deeds of our soldiers in driving back a horde of vandals recruited in every land under the sun and how on every field where there was an approach to equality of forces southern valor invariably won Teach them that the war was made for conquest and plunder and tell over and over again the sickening tales of the land wasted with plunder and conflagration of the women ravished and left helpless with their children in the track of the desolation an invading army of bummers and ruffians left behind them Let the picture of the Sage of Beauvoir adorn the front of every southern spelling book, and the stories of Lee, Stonewall Jackson, the two Johnstons, Beauregard, Bragg, Raphael Semmes, and a host of others be recited in easy lessons for the southern children's first exercises in reading Teach them, in the language of Garfield that the south was eternally right and they eternally wrong and that they did not triumph in virtue of their better cause but superior numbers and resources Teach our children that it is an everlasting disgrace to the prowess and military strategy of the Yankee nation that with all their superior resources the war it took them four years to conquer and overthrow the confederate states government Teach that on our side were valor and military genius on their side stupidity and only the brutal strategy of sacrificing as many lives of their countless numbers as required to crush through the thin lines of their adversaries We infer they teach their children to revere Lincoln as a sort of political demi god In comparison Jefferson Davis and Bob Lee were full gods with the full stature of gods

Providing for Daughters.

[From the N Y Tribune]

The way of happiness and comfort for single middle aged women would be made much easier if a different method was pursued by parents toward their daughters while they are still young. Nothing, of course can recompense a woman for the loss in her life of the love of husband and children but there is no reason why added to this bitterness she should always have the humiliation of dependence Half the terrors of a single life to a woman lie in the fact that she will never have a home of her own but must remain a dependent on father or brother, the one to whom she is held the beneficiary on sufferance in the family, though she [illegible] her [illegible] as much as the actual members A father naturally sets his boy on his own feet at coming of age but as naturally he keeps his daughter dependent on himself It is a pleasure perhaps to him to give her her gowns and pin money at thirty as when she was three He does not think that she has the longing equally as the boy to every man and woman to take her own place in the world to be a rooted plant not a parasite The difficulty is easily solved If the father is wealthy let him settle absolutely upon his daughter when she is of a marrying age the amount he would have given her as dowry instead of doling out the interest as [illegible] gifts, if he [illegible] his [illegible] let [illegible] some trade or occupation by which she can earn her own money This course would obviate the necessity of marriage which rises night and day before the penniless dependent woman

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Chronology of the Exploring Expeditions which Discovered Upper and Lower California Oregon and other Portions of the Pacific Northwest

The following [illegible] article was originally published in the Catholic Sentinel of this city

America was discovered by Columbus in 1492 In 1532 forty years after the coast of the American continent had been explored from the Gulf of Mexico on the Atlantic side to the Strait of Magellan discovered and crossed in 1520 and on the Pacific side from the same strait to the river Colorado which empties into the Gulf of California in north latitude 32 degrees and 30 seconds Nothing was known of this [illegible] [illegible] region which was destined to become [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible].

In 1534 Ximenes reached latitude 37 degrees (Santa Cruz) forty miles north of Monterey while going ashore in the vicinity he was murdered together with twenty of his companions by the natives The vessel was taken back to the Mexican waters by the survivors.

In 1535 Hernando Cortez the conqueror of Mexico in 1520 [illegible] the resolution of making in person a final attempt started from Chiametla on the coast of New Spain steered for the port on the coast where Ximenes had met with his death He reached the place on the 3d of the bay discovered by Ximenes and landed on Upper California, [illegible] the beginning of June thereby securing for himself the honor of being after Ximenes the second discoverer of this part of the American continent He was accompanied by several ecclesiastics Up to 1778 the Spaniards were the principal actors in prosecuting discoveries along the Pacific coast Expeditions were fitted out by Hernando Cortez and by his successor in the viceroyalty of Mexico Don Antonio Mendoza penetrating northward from time to time touching at various points along the coast but making no important discoveries

In 1539 Francisco de Ulloa under the direction of Mendoza sailed from Acapulco north, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation and extent of that country which by this time, began to be called California He discovered that California was a continuity of the American continent

In 1542 Rodriguez Cabrillo sighted the California shores on the 2d of July, and anchored at a cape which he called San Lucas Thence continuing his voyage he touched at different points along the coast, and took possession of the country in his majesty's name, and in September entered a excellent landlocked harbor, which he called San Miguel a name changed later into that of San Diego, which, in latitude 32 deg, 50 sec divides Upper from Lower California From San Miguel, Cabrillo continued his examinations as far as Port of Los Pinos called later by the name of Monte Rey (Mount King), where he was taken ill, and died on the Island of San Bernardo Jan 3 1543

In 1543 his pilot Barthelomew Ferrelo took charge of the vessel; and in March advanced as far up as latitude 43 deg, (Oregon coast, half way between Cape Blanco and the Coquille river), but in consequence of the suffering of his crew from cold fatigue and want of proper nourishment he resolved to proceed no further northward, and accordingly directed his course towards the south Thus, to Cabrillo is due the honor of being the third to land on the shores of Upper California, and to Ferrelo that of being the first to coast along the shores of Oregon

In 1564 another expedition was dispatched by the Spanish government whose commander was Andreas Urdaneta the author of a chart which was subsequently used by the Spaniards for a century and more.

In 1575 the tranquility which the Spaniards had enjoyed hitherto in prosecuting their voyages along the northern coast and in trading with the east was for the first time rudely disturbed Inflamed by the accounts given of the Spanish possessions, and hoping to enrich themselves by a system of plunder, a body of reckless English adventurers commanded by one Oxenham, constructed a vessel on the Pacific coast in 1575 with which they attempted to lay waste the Spanish possessions Their depredations were not of any duration, for they were almost immediately arrested by the authorities and executed for their crimes Their punishment, though severe was insufficient to prevent others from following their steps

In 1579 an English captain, afterward Sir Francis Drake appeared on the coast after having pillaged the Spanish possessions of Chili Peru, and Guatemala (for which he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth) and proceeded to the north as high up as the 43d degree (Oregon coast), but finding the weather cold and boisterous and knowing that his ship needed repairing before he could return to England he retraced his steps (according to my notes), as far back as 38th degree, and entered a bay which was later discovered and called San Francisco, where he passed the winter, but according to others he did not enter the Golden Gate, but landed at Point Reyes which lies north of Port St Francis where he took possession of the country in her majesty's name

In 1582 Francis Galli, a Spaniard, on returning from Manila and Macao, made a reconnoissance of the west coast as far north as the 57th degree of latitude (about Queen Charlotte's Island) To him was near being due the honor of discovering the bay of San Francisco, for, in his account of the voyage, he tells us that while descending the coast he witnessed the sea covered with numerous debris, evidently the result of the periodical rains by which numerous objects were carried out into the ocean

In 1592 Juan de Fuca being sent by the viceroy, sailed as far north as the 48th degree where he entered a strait, and anchored in a large body of water (the strait which bears his name) Being attacked by numerous bodies of Indians he returned to open sea and thence to Acapulco, (17th south degree) and reported his success to the viceroy

In the beginning of 1596, an expedition consisting of three vessels, entrusted to the care of Sebastian Viscaino started from Acapulco to protect the Spanish possessions of the Pacific coast against the English marauders, there being on board four Franciscans. The fleet put into the island of Mazatlan thence proceeded to Santa Cruz bay, where Viscaino remained for a couple of months, during which time the Fathers made every effort to give the aborigines some elementary notions of the Christian religion And for some reason, abandoning his enterprise Viscaino returned to Acapulco in October.

Six years later in 1602 Admiral Viscaino headed another expedition for a like object, at the command of Philip III He was accompanied on this occasion by three Carmelite Fathers They put into various ports along the coast the Fathers had the rob[illegible] full opportunities to meet the Indians and embrace them all in the most affectionate manner On the 10th of December they entered the harbor of San Miguel then for the first time called San Diego by Viscaino From San Diego he visited port Los Pinos, which he called Monte Rey, and thence proceeded to about the 43d degree of latitude, one degree up the coast of Oregon But finding the weather unfavorable, and some of his men suffering from scurvy and other diseases, he altered his course and returned to Mexico, where he arrived April 20 1603 It appears that from this date the coast was no more visited during the 17th century nor until after the first half of the 18th century

In 1769 on the 14th of July two days before the establishment of the new mission of San Diego an expedition commanded by Don Gaspard Portala according to the instructions from the governor set out by land to discover and settle the port of Monterey so called by Viscaino in 1602 It was composed of 55 persons including the Fathers soldiers and 15 Indians of Lower California There remained two fathers and eight soldiers at San Diego as a guard From one cause or another they did not recognize the port of Monterey but continuing their journey with the same object and at a distance of 40 leagues (120 miles) further on they came to a magnificent bay which they called San Francisco in honor of the great Saint Francis the illustrious founder of the Franciscan order

In 1774 the Spanish frigate Santiago under the command of Juan Perez was ordered to proceed on an exploring expedition as far north as was practicable Two Fathers accompanied the expedition They set sail in June and proceeded as far north as the 55th degree of north latitude (about Queen Charlotte's island) when they put into a bay and anchored there Thence they returned to Monterey carefully reconnoitring [illegible] on the way As their object was not the establishment of missions as they did not [illegible] [illegible] of the coast yet they had sufficient opportunity [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] them in canoes for [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] their Indian [illegible]

In 1775 a second expedition was undertaken under the command of the viceroy with orders to examine the coast still further to the north [illegible] a suitable port for establishing [illegible] [illegible] standard of the cross the expedition on which was [illegible] two [illegible] sail [illegible] the [illegible] Santiago commanded [illegible] Don Bruno de Heceta [illegible] captain [illegible] It [illegible] from the port of San Blas towards the middle of March [illegible] attended by a schooner under the command of Francis Bodega after whom the bay of that name was called [illegible] proceeding northward [illegible] the 41st degree of latitude they came [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which they called Trinidad [illegible] Bruno de Heceta [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fathers [illegible] was well suited for a mission establishment they took formal possession of it and [illegible] by erecting a cross and a Mass [illegible] a sermon [illegible] the solemn chanting of the Te Deum Thence they continued their voyage till they reached the 47th degree when they also anchored in a commodious harbor (probably Gray's harbor north of Chehalis) and took possession of the country by erecting a cross on the shore The commander of the frigate still continued north as high up as the 48th or 49th degree then turned east and soon saw land probably the south side of Vancouver's Island at the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca Coming southward he came to an inlet and a small island near the main land He sent some of his men on shore in search of water and while in the discharge of their duty they were surrounded by the savages and immediately murdered At the same place and in the same manner twelve years afterwards some of the crew of an English ship were destroyed and by them the island was called Destruction Island [illegible] is about one degree below Cape Flattery After this disaster Don Bruno de Heceta continued southward along the coast as far as 46 deg [illegible] where he saw an opening in the land which appeared to be a harbor or the mouth of some river It is believed that he tried to enter it but being prevented by a strong current which opposed his progress he retraced his steps and called the river the San Roch and the promontory which commands the bay Cape of Assumption in honor of Mary Star of the Sea—which names soon appeared in the Spanish maps Don Bruno de Heceta and his companions were no doubt the first civilized men that ever saw the mouth of the Columbia

During the same year another Spanish navigator by the name of Bodega made the Oregon coast about thirty miles south of the Columbia river The land first seen by him was the high promontory now known as Tillamook Head called by the Spaniards Cape Mizari Bodega examined the coast from this point to Cape Mendocino so called from Viceroy Mendoza (south of Humboldt City) in search of a large river said to have been seen by Daguilar in 1603 But not succeeding in his attempts, he took his departure from this part of the coast and returned to Monterey

In 1778 the celebrated Captain Cook an English navigator made land on the Oregon coast, near the 42d degree of latitude, but by the violence of storms was driven still further south However the wind becoming more favorable he proceeded on his course to the northward, and on the 22d of March he found himself in sight of the coast a little beyond the 48th degree The land here discovered by Cook was the projecting point of the continent at the enterance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, to which he gave the name of Cape Flattery And continuing north as high up as latitude 49 degrees 30 seconds, he cast anchor in a spacious and secure harbor, which subsequently was called Nootka Sound. Here he continued several weeks during which time he held constant intercourse with the Indians who appeared to be no strangers to white men A British fur station was established at Nootka in 1780

In 1779 the viceroy being yet unsatisfied as to the result of the expedition of Don Bruno de Haceta, immediately resolved upon another This expedition, which was commanded by Don Ignatius Astiago, and accompanied by two Fathers, was composed of two vessels. It started from San Blas on the 12th of February By the 3d of May they had proceeded as far north as the 55th degree of latitude, when they entered the islands opposite what is now British America Then they carefully examined the coast for a couple of months, but not finding the strait they had been looking for they continued their course until they reached the 60th degree (north of Sitka), where they entered an extensive port To his place they gave the name of Santiago (it may have been Cook's inlet) Before their departure they fixed a cross in an elevated position, after first carrying it in procession and chanting the Vexilla Regis The frigate was visited by numbers of Indians, who came out to them in canoes and bartered their goods for whatever articles the Spaniards were willing to give them The captain having given orders for home they were soon descending the coast. Passing the port of Santiago, they encountered a terrible storm for twenty four hours, harrassed by darkness and a most cruel anxiety after which they found themselves surrounded by reefs, from which they were miraculously saved by their fervent recourse to the Immaculate Blessed Virgin Mary

In 1788 Lieut John Meares an Englishman, fitted out an expedition at Macao for the purpose of discovering the harbor or river, or rather the opening which was first seen by Don Bruno de Haceta in 1775 He entered the strait of Juan de Fuca in June and sailing in a southerly course he discovered what he called Cape Shoalwater A high bluff promontory bore off southeast, at a distance of only four leagues (12 miles) for which he steered to double with the hope of finding some sort of harbor He now discovered a distant land beyond this promontory which he expected to be the Cape of Assumption of Don Bruno de Haceta By half past eleven he doubled this cape at a distance of three miles, having a clear and perfect view of the shore in every part A prodigious easterly swell rolled on the shore and the sounding gradually decreased from forty to sixteen fathoms on a hard sandy bottom After he had rounded the promontory, a large bay opened to his view, where he expected to find the river San Roch of Haceta As he steered in the water shoaled nine, eight and seven fathoms when breakers were seen from the deck right ahead, and from the masthead they were observed to extend across the bay He therefore, at this sight, hauled out and directed his course to the opposite shore to see if there was any channel or if he could discover any port Failing in his attempts and expectation, he called the bay Deception bay, the promontory Cape Disappointment, and denied the existence of the Rio San Roch

In 1789, while the two American ships, the Columbia and Washington, were in this part of the ocean, there was considerable difficulty between the Spaniards and the English, in reference to which had the best right to the country in the vicinity of Nootka Sound In the settlement of this difficulty the captains of the aforesaid vessels took an active and efficient part, and from an understanding of the whole affair, were of the opinion that, from a previous discovery and occupancy, the Spanish claims were well founded, and that the possession of the country was an unjustifiable arrogance on the part of the British. In this state of things the two parties had their men-of-war on the ocean, in 1789 Martinez and Narvaez of the Spanish squadron, after plying several months on the coast, captured two English vessels and took possession of the Nootka The Columbia and Washington continued on the coast until August 1789, when Captain Gray proceeded in the Columbia to China and the United States, with all the furs which had been collected. Captain Kendrick remained on the coast in the Washington

In 1791, Capt Gray accomplished his voyage in safety, and, on the 37th of September, 1790, he again left Boston in the same ship for the northwest coast, and some time in May of 1791 struck land a little north of Cape Mendocino California or near the 41st degree of north latitude While proceeding northwest towards Nootka, Capt Gray discovered an opening in the shore of considerable width, in latitude 46 deg, 16 sec., from which issued a strong current preventing his entrance He continued off this opening for nine days with an intention if possible, to enter it, but the strength of the current, and probably from the appearance of the breakers, which had previously frightened Lieut Meares, he was unable at this time to accomplish his object. Though convinced that he had discovered the mouth of a great river without waiting longer for an opportunity to enter it he proceeded to the north and in June arrived at Nootka Sound From this point Gray continued his course north and after making some important discoveries in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte's Island returned to the Clyoquot near Nootka where he continued during the winter.

In 1790 and 1791 other expeditions took place until the news came that by the treaty of Oct 28 1790 Spain had ceded to England all her rights over Nootka and the whole country The publication of Capt Cook's travels about this time having made known that this coast abounded with sea otters so much prized in China the news drew thence a good many traders of all nations

In 1792 more than 20 vessels were plying on the Pacific coast from California to the most septentrional latitude and driving trade with the Indian tribes Of the number was the American ship Columbia Capt Gray, who in the spring had left his place at Clyoquot for southward In an interview with Capt Vancouver who was going northward Capt Gray informed him that the previous autumn he had been off the mouth of a river in latitude 46 [illegible] [illegible] where the outlet was so strong as to [illegible] [illegible] entering for nine days Capt Vancouver [illegible] had seen the coast from Cape Mendocino without finding any opening, a river [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the north [illegible] Capt Gray [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with his ship While [illegible] southward to enter a harbor which [illegible] [illegible] Bulfinch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he arrived May 11 1792 [illegible] the [illegible] which Capt Meares had called Cape Disappointment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a formidable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were rushing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gray [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] a large river of fresh water, which they [illegible] a distance of 20 miles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] channel The natives [illegible] [illegible] the strangers and manifested the utmost surprise at what they saw and heard After having continued in the river eight days making repairs trading with the natives etc, Capt Gray again passed the breakers at the entrance through the intricate channel, prepared to announce to the world the most important discovery that was made on the northwest coast. Before taking his departure he bestowed the name of his vessel upon the majestic river which he had discovered calling it Columbia. He also called Cape Hancock the Cape Disappointment of Meares, and Point Adams the low point of the south side. From the mouth of the river Gray returned to the north and in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte's island while his vessel was under full sail she struck a rock and received so great an injury that she was near foundering but he finally succeeded in getting her into Nootka where his damage was soon repaired and here he found a Spaniard who had charge of the establishment. It was about that time that Captain Vancouver in command of a brig and a corvette being on his way to Nootka to take possession of it in the name of the English government found there the captain of a Spanish vessel Don Juan de la Bodega dit Quadra empowered by Spain to execute the treaty of October 28 1790 Hence on the occasion of the reunion of the two commanders the great island north of the strait was called Quadra Vancouver.

F N B

THE SKY IN 1881.

Eclipses, Movements of the Moon and the Planets, Conjunctions and Transits which will Take Place This Year

During the year there will be four eclipses two of which—an annular of the sun November 21st, and a partial of the moon, December 5th—will be altogether invisible in the United States A partial of the sun May 27th, will be visible in the more northern portion of the central states On the night of the 11th of June there will be presented the fine sight of a total eclipse of the moon As the middle of the eclipse will occur in our longitude when the moon is not far from the meridian—say from 1 to 3 A M of the 12th—we will enjoy it to the fullest extent, provided, of course, that the moon is not further eclipsed by clouds

THE MOON.

As the moon's nodes have fallen back nearly to the solstitial points of the ecliptic, the moon will not swing back and forth through so many degrees of declination, as in 1876 for instance, when the monthly variation was at its maximum, amounting to 57 deg This year the average will be that of the sun—47 deg.

The motions of the planets this year will be as follows

MERCURY

The general impression that it is practically impossible to see this planet without a glass is incorrect, and arises only from 'not knowing where to look." Six or seven times each year it is from eighteen to twenty-nine degrees from the sun, and although there are seldom more than two of those occasions available, once in the spring, as evening star, and once in the fall, as morning star, it may at these times be readily perceived by the naked eye. A favorable opportunity will be presented this year, on the 23d of February, and for two or three days before and after, as the planet, besides being then at an elongation, will be on the north side of the ecliptic, and in perihelion, and if looked for a little to the north of the sun set point, may be easily seen, as it will not set for more than an hour and a quarter after the sun A still better opportunity, however, will be presented on the morning of December 4 Mercury being then in conjunction with Venus. The two planets will rise an hour and a half before the sun, and be of nearly the same declination

VENUS

Venus will never appear more brilliant or be seen under more favorable circumstances than during this year During the first three and a half months of the year it will be visible for from three to four hours after sunset, and during the latter part of March being near its greatest northern latitude while at its greatest brilliancy, may be seen in full daylight On February 22d it will be in conjunction with Jupiter, and although not in 'close" conjunction passing more than three degrees north of the latter, the sight presented will be a most beautiful one, for as Jupiter will be but five months past the perihelion and nearly three hours east of the sun, he will shine with a brilliancy but little inferior to that of Venus On March 1st Venus will pass five and a half degrees north of Saturn and the varying positions of the three planets will form an interesting sight for many nights. Being in retrograde motion from April 11 to May 24, Venus will pass her inferior conjunction May 2, repass Jupiter May 11 and Saturn May 16 Moving eastward in direct motion again, after the 24th she will for the third time be in conjunction with Saturn and Jupiter, passing the former June 5, at a distance of but twelve minutes north, and the latter June 19, at a distance of two and a quarter degrees south, the four last mentioned conjunctions being of course in the morning sky During the last eight months of the year Venus will be seen as morning star, brilliant during summer and autumn, but growing faint during December

MARS

This planet usually the most interesting of all in its motions among the fixed stars, will be scarcely noticed by the casual observer during the greater part of the year, but the careful watcher of the sky will not fail to notice the gradual increasing in size and brilliancy of the fiery little planet During the first half of the year its eastward motion is so rapid that it is but two and three-quarter hours further behind the sun on July 1 than on January 1.

July 6 it will pass about one degree to the north of Saturn, and sixteen days later will be only six minutes south of Jupiter, where the two planets could scarcely be separated by the naked eye As the conjunction takes place in the daytime, however, it will not be visible, though the early riser on the 23d will see them apparently very close to each other, if Mars is not extinguished by the superior brilliancy of Jupiter. On the 27th of December Mars will be in opposition, and, although not so brilliant as in 1877 or 1879, will blaze brightly among the smaller stars of Gemini, fifteen to twenty degrees west of Pollux.

JUPITER,

Until the 22d of April, will be an evening star, being with Venus the principal object of attraction in the western sky. April 22d it will be in conjunction with the sun a few hours before which will occur the "twenty-year conjunction" of Jupiter and Saturn, which as Jupiter completes his orbit once in twelve years, and Saturn once in thirty, is an event which will not occur again this century. June 18th Jupiter will be in conjunction with Neptune a conjunction which occurs once in thirty years On November 13th he will be in opposition to the sun about eight degrees south by west of the Pleiades

SATURN

Will be in the western sky during the earlier part of the year being, as stated above, in conjunction with the sun and Jupiter April 22d. Slowly traversing the constellation of Aries, he will be in opposition November 1st, fourteen degrees to the west of Jupiter As the rings of Saturn are gradually opening at the same time that the planet's northern declination increases, Saturn, for three or four years to come will be most favorably situated for telescopic observation

URANUS

Will be in opposition to the sun March 1 at which time it will be about eight degrees south of the centre of a line drawn between Regulus and Denebola the two brightest stars of Leo As this planet will be in perihelion in 1882, this year and the two following will be the most favorable for the endeavors of the amateur astronomer to see it without a glass Its distance from the earth next year will be seventeen hundred and forty five million miles which, although the least possible will not strike the reader as being sufficiently small to occasion alarm

NEPTUNE

This far away sentinel of the solar system will be in Aries throughout the year It will be in conjunction with the sun May 4 and reach its opposition November 7 six days after Saturn and six days before Jupiter being consequently a centre between the two great planets As Neptune appears as a star of the eighth magnitude only and except in telescopes of the largest size scarcely shows a perceptible disc it is not an object of interest to the [illegible] astronomer being of course to [illegible] invisible to the naked eye Its motion is so slow that although discovered thirty four years ago it has not completed one-quarter of a revolution since

CONJUNCTIONS

The most interesting feature connected with the movement of the planets is that of their conjunctions or passing of one another 1881 will be especially notable in this respect [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as follows Venus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commonly called a triple conjunction [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] planets—Jupiter Saturn and Neptune and [illegible] with Uranus Mars will be in conjunction with Jupiter Saturn and Neptune and Jupiter with Saturn and Neptune There will be a remarkable grouping of the planets during the month of June On the [illegible] all of the major planets except Neptune, Mercury and Uranus will be within [illegible] degrees of each other [illegible] celestial path [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRANSIT OF MERCURY

Nov 7th the planet Mercury being near its ascending node while passing inferior conjunction will be seen as a small black spot projected against the sun's disk and moving with a retrograde motion across its southern limb Transits of Mercury though occurring much more frequently than those of Venus are of but little scientific value owing to the greater distance of the former and its consequent slight parallax The present transit which is of five hours and twenty minutes duration is altogether invisible in the eastern states and nearly so in the central but will be visible on the Pacific coast for from two to three hours after first contact

Sick and Anxious to Turn Monk.

[From the N Y Tribune]

Mr Pendleton has introduced the most thorough reform measure of all He would make it a misdemeanor for an office-holder to make even a voluntary political subscription and a misdemeanor for any one to solicit a subscription from an office-holder and invalidate the contract of any contractor who shall dare to make one. The democratic party is undeniably sick, and its anxiety to turn monk is beautiful to behold.

REMOVAL.—Dr B Glisan has removed his office to S E Corner of Second and Ash streets.

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CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS
AND
WOOLEN FABRICS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.'S

This will be a General Closing Out Sale of Fall and Winter Dry-Goods. No Winter Goods to be carried over, and the attention of every buyer is called to prices below:

Black Cashmere,........................35c per yd, former price
Black Cashmere,........................55c " " "
Black Cashmere,........................75c " " "
All-wool Merino Cloths in new shades, 35c, former price
All-wool colored Cashmeres " " ....60c per
Handsome lines of Dress-Goods reduced to 20 and 25c per
Brocaded Silks in colors and Black,..............$1 00 per
Brocade Silks in colors,..........44 in. wide $1 50 per

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS reduced from..............40 to 50 per cent

ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

Waterproofs, all qualities, at cost ....60c to
CLOAKINGS AT COST.

A Large Stock of CLOAKS Closing Out Regardless of Cost.

Heavy Canton Flannel.............................12 yards for
Fine Cashmere Flannels reduced from...............60 to
Table Damask, all linen...........................85c per
Table Napkins, all linen..........................75c per
Large size Bedspreads.............................75c
Fine French Corsets...............................$1 00, worth
2-button French Kid Gloves........................50c, worth
4-button French Kid Gloves........................75c, worth

A LARGE STOCK OF
Ladies', Misses, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wool [illegible]
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
A FINE LINE OF EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

NEW RUCHINGS, RIBBONS,
LACES, SCARFS, BOWS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
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[illegible]

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The Largest and Most [illegible] Assortment of
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WIRE PATENT ROCKERS
AND
RATTAN CHAIRS

Ever brought to this city Also a complete line of EASY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS, &c. Parties calling cannot fail to be suited.

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166 First and 167 Front St.

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PAT. SELF-ADJUSTING AMERICAN CLUB SKATES
Also a full line of BARNEY & BERRY'S. Send for descriptive catalogue. Skates sent by mail at a cost of 10c

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IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.
PORTLAND, OREGON

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SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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THOMPSON, DeHART & CO'S.

SUIT HOUSE.
Send to H. E. LITT for LADIES' ALL-WOOL SUITS
Trimmed Suits, for $17, also DOLMANS with privilege of examining as well [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pay the return charges.
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By MRS. LITT, Third and Alder streets, Portland.

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" " $1 00
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50 per cent in price.
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.... 60 to 40c.
.... 35c per yard.
.... 75c per dozen.
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1 00, worth $2 00.
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AT REDUCED

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Also a complete assortment
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ALL-WOOL SUITS
ING AND FITTING
Portland.

The Daily Oregonian.
SATURDAY MORNING JAN 1 1881

CONSUMMATUM EST.

"IT IS FINISHED."

BY A. L. LINDSLEY, D. D.

These words are generally understood as referring to the work of atonement for sin. This work was begun and carried on by the Lord Jesus Christ, whom the Father through his great love, had given to be one of us. This is all true; and viewing it closely we may think that this is all there is about it, which if we receive it and act upon it will be of infinite value to us, for it will give us a part in a happy eternity. But we shall find something in them besides which I think we have not regarded—something suggestive of life's work and the prosecution of it, and its close. We cannot do exactly what Jesus did, for in some paths we could not follow him. But we can walk in the light reflected from his shining foot steps and gather lessons of character from his self renunciation and lessons of patience from his unmurmuring submission.

His earthly career was a ministry. He often spoke of the work that was given him to do. Yet he exclaims, "It is finished."

This being so, there remains nothing else for him to do, in this world but to leave it and his immediately departing out of it shows how perfectly satisfied he was with everything which he had done in it. It is a feeling of achievement which takes delight in surveying what has been done well and done thoroughly. It is a deep and manly satisfaction not inconsistent with humility,—such as a man may feel when he has completed, through toil and self denial, a work worthy of his best powers.

When a truly useful character is about to put off his mortal apparel, he does not cast it away from him with contempt, nor does he look back on his past life as an occasion for shame, or even forgetfulness. A just man may brave the world with a sense of great relief but it is nothing as of one who escapes from narrow bounds, limited resources, dull awkward instruments, and moderate success—even sometimes without any assured returns for his long and wearisome life-struggle.

There was no expression like the escaping of trial or of failure in the words that our Lord said, nor was it an exclamation of disappointed hope. The being who said, "It is finished," died in his early prime but it was not the remorseful cry of youth blighted.

Few things are so sad as the extinction of a life which is maturing into usefulness, and of the heart ripening into generous sentiments and warm affections. And the quenching of such a life is sad beyond expression. Its rare promise blooms along a pathway ever rising and becoming more conspicuous in its excellence, known to observers whose anticipations are shocked by the unexpected end. They felt that such a life would continue to unfold from within like the branches of a tree; like the petals of a flower, like the vigorous swelling of the fruit which mellows into ripeness.

Such a dislocation of a life often occurs in human observation, but it is consoling to reflect that the life ended here shall continue elsewhere—that its training has fitted it to enter upon a new career with the exact measure of discipline that will insure a glorious success in the future world.

Take the case of a young man who cultivates a sense of self respect, who shows manliness toward men, cherishes refined sentiments towards women, obeys the dictates of honor, and while all is auspicious, disease or accident takes away his breath. It would be rash to say that he has died too soon. We might have occasion to say in a few short years that he had lived too long. Better far to say of him, "It is finished," than to see him survive to show the sudden demolition of hopes; like a building whose interior was wasting away in smouldering fires, until in a moment of horror, it is wrapped in relentless flames—a sudden humiliation that drags down that high character and buries all its brightness.

The lurid blaze of a few facts throws light on the disaster. First, self indulgence overcame self-respect and let in the vermin that gnawed down the pillars of character, and plunged manliness into the gutter, and threw dignity to prostitutes and stripped away all elements of honor to be trampled under feet of swine, or to be strung up in a grog shop or gambler's den like scalps in the lodge of a savage.

Some men there are, however, who die in the midst of their achievement. Such was Gustavus Adolphus on the field of Lutzen. The field is the niche of his fame, death is the seal of his glory. What a limited illustration this gives of the finish which death put upon the life of our Lord. Take the halo which has shone through these centuries the field of Lutzen, and it affords us a glimpse of the splendor which shines from the face of Immanuel, when he said his work on the cross.

There are other fields of strife and struggle in the experiences of ordinary men and women, battles fought unto the death, where there is nothing to applaud because it is not spiritual things, but where [illegible] against selfishness and sin [illegible], and where the victory is won, every life is the forfeit as it is breathed. It is a service well-ended, a [illegible] glorious in the sight of God.

[illegible] brings to view what makes life valuable. Its real value will be measured by spirituality and usefulness. Not spirituality, for that makes a recluse or visionary, nor usefulness alone, for that makes [illegible] without holiness, and degenerates into [illegible] bargaining heaven by good works. And yet there is real nobility in doing any work well, and bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion. There are many careers of honorable effort, which bring a lasting happiness [illegible] say, "I is finished."

[illegible] industry that supports a family, [illegible] to a station of usefulness and [illegible] leads it in the path of life, is a work [illegible] though it may be rudely ended [illegible] of death, it is not finally finished [illegible] influence goes on in other lives, like products that are sown in the earth, and in [illegible] bring forth a harvest. The happy [illegible] such seed can say, as he surveys the [illegible] "It is finished."

[illegible] are others who deny themselves lawful [illegible] postpone self-culture, and the gratifications, and even decline to act in the social and domestic happiness which [illegible] and Providence have put within their [illegible] that they may be free to labor through [illegible] years to protect the helpless and [illegible] up with fatherly or motherly care, or [illegible] a brother's or sister's devotion, to a [illegible] of self-support, or to the attainment of [illegible] object in life, which would otherwise be impossible.

[illegible] is so stupid as not to reverence such renunciations? They are holy, and win the [illegible] of angels. And the souls who are capable of such unselfish endeavors and self-crucifixion, are privileged to exclaim with exquisite satisfaction, as they survey their successful [illegible], "It is finished!" And what if it be not successful? Its failure is in appearance only [illegible] suspension which shall not last.

[illegible] inventor, who has after long search over obstacles deemed insurmountable, and [illegible] saves human labor, and increases comfort and safety, and adds to the [illegible] stock of happiness among men; the [illegible] who writes to gratify pure tastes and [illegible] them by dipping his pen in the [illegible] currents that flow from the pit, who [illegible] the boundaries of knowledge, who [illegible] science available to the toiling millions; [illegible] history and philosophy the handmaids of [illegible] progress; the statesman and patriot [illegible] philanthropist who follow some great [illegible] of public improvement and reform; [illegible] of wealth who with liberal gifts makes [illegible] advancement of society sure in any department of art or culture or charity or religion all [illegible] may without boasting say 'I rejoice that [illegible] a man! I thank God that I have done this [illegible], and that I can with satisfaction say, It is finished.'

[illegible] feeling like this must have filled the soul of [illegible]force, who set before him as a chief end [illegible], the abolition of the slave trade who struggled on in the British parliament and [illegible] the people for twenty years, and finally [illegible]phed. That traffic accompanied with [illegible]rors enough to make the devils shudder, [illegible] last stigmatized with its merited infamy [illegible] led to the emancipation of the slaves [illegible]out the British colonies. In the ec[illegible] of triumph he ascribed all the glory to [illegible] who, he often said put it in his heart to [illegible]take it. And when he died he was honored with a funeral such as no untitled subject of that kingdom ever had [illegible] the government in robes of state and the people in all [illegible] insignia of mourning followed him to the [illegible]. Then not only the royalty and nobility and people of England but all Christian [illegible] said, of slavery with its awful brood of [illegible], "It is finished!"

[illegible] a man has completed some special work [illegible] consumed years and has overcome many [illegible]ties, and is permitted to survey it in its [illegible]ence and usefulness, he is entitled to exult with a laudable exultation. It is finished.

[illegible]awyer in Great Britain made choice of a literary object which led him into the study of ancient literature, geography, religion and art. To forty years was he engaged upon it and two ponderous volumes which he produced [illegible] a complete storehouse of information not only upon the main subject but upon the history, the laws, customs and literature of the period in which Saint Paul flourished. Mr Lewin did not prosecute this work at the expense of his profession. It was the fruit of his leisure hours, an occupation which he says gave him great delight. Such also was the intense satisfaction of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St Paul's, London, as he stood upon the dome of that magnificent edifice which was fifty years in building and felt that the whole structure beneath him was complete.

It belongs to our lot however to see these special undertakings visited with disappointment. Even the best works must sometimes be committed to others as our hands are folded nerveless and cold. It is a cause of congratulation when a pernicious work is left incomplete. Such was the fate which befell "The History of the Civilization of England." The author was gathering materials for a new volume when he died, exclaiming "My book, my book! I shall never finish my book." Better for the world that it never was finished, for the first volume contains an attempt to prove the foolish and unphilosophical theory that civilization was not aided, but even hindered by Christianity. And when our countryman Bayard Taylor dropped his pen at the command of Death one of his bitter disappointments was that he was compelled to leave his chosen work unfinished. He had for years been accumulating materials for an edition of Goethe's memoirs and productions. But the loss is not grievous; the world has had enough of the great Teuton, and may well be spared a surfeit of panegyrics upon a man whose moral influence in the midst of his works of undoubted genius is so questionable, and on some most important subjects utterly corrupting.

Of the practical lessons which may be inculcated by the leading thought of this subject I have time to select only a few.

I. Let plans be kept in order and accounts settled or so managed that if you are suddenly called away from them they may not be left in such confusion that no one can take hold of them. Your successors may then enter into your labors and gather the harvest so that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together.

II. There is another branch of our subject which is humiliating. Many there are who have no plan of life. They are content to remain inert and pulseless, growing like a vegetable, or descending through self indulgence into nothingness, and who leave upon the world a cipher or a blot to mark the fact that they ever existed here. I once heard a young woman suggest to young ladies to adopt a plan of special occupation. Even the culture of taste would employ hours that would otherwise be liable to be given up to frivolity and intellectual dissipation. Such occupations, followed with any degree of faithfulness, would provide an innocent enjoyment, and in time secure a high degree of proficiency. Self-culture is a laudable pursuit when its attainments are not made the exclusive aim. It is then in danger of degenerating into refined selfishness to the exclusion of the claims of sympathy and misfortune. It should not be neglected however. There should go along with it and even rise superior to it whenever pity calls, some plan of special and unequivocal usefulness, to be prosecuted with such assiduous endeavor that you will become a proficient in the art and accomplishment of doing good in your chosen sphere. If it be a true and worthy one, it will require self denials, and demand much time and thought and prayer, and may even lead to self-renunciation; but you will have the satisfaction at the last, which will labor to find expression in the words, "It is finished."

O sink not down into supineness! Let not self-indulgence relax your resolution, nor smother the fine enthusiasm which saves your works from falling into drudgery, and tones up your nerves of endurance in the presence of suffering, at the bare sight of which sentimental pity faints away, and a dilettante taste all perfumed and delicate, shrinks disgusted.

III. The time is admonitory and suggestive of promptness. The years glide away, life is ever approaching the gate of exit, and only he can say, as the Master did, "It is finished," who can survey the scene with tranquil satisfaction, to the content of conscience, and the approbation of God.

IV. Our best service is imperfect and not worthy of acceptance in the court of Heaven. But through Him who died for us that grace might abound toward us, the sincere and the faithful shall pass the final review. They are growing up to his perfection. They shall be found complete in Him. "Consummatum est."

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, Jan 1, 1881. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

Ball, Mrs DA
Ballard Mrs AC
Bartlett, Mrs AM
Befend Miss M
Booth, Miss A
Boler, Mrs D
Bethwell, Miss N
Boler Mrs M
Briggs, Mrs NJ
Brodhly, Miss J
Brooks, Mrs W
Butler, Miss L
Burnham, Miss M
Burton, Miss M
Covington, Miss M
Croontz, Miss E
Clark, Mrs HB
Clayton, Mrs M
Chamberlain, Mrs G
Curtis, Mrs M
Dean, Mrs JA
Fish, Miss MC
Forester Mrs N
Ferril, Mrs C
Guild Mrs R
Guard, Miss MM
Headrick, Mrs C
Hughes, Mrs E
Hall, Miss E
Hall, Miss A
Hall, Miss L
Henderson, Miss L
Jarriah Miss A
Jamesson, Miss C
Jetom, Miss M
Jenkins, Miss C
Kaiser, Mrs R
Kennedy, Miss L
Kunard, Mrs E
King, Miss L
Layton, Mrs E
Lemwood, Mrs L W
Lord, Mrs CH
May C
Murphey, Miss M
Maloney, M
McKenna, Mrs F
McArthur, Miss M
Nelson, Miss E
Neeley, Miss MA
Odell, Mrs H
Overman, Miss O
Overton, Mrs J
Pennington, Miss JS
Peterson, Miss L
Pennington, Mrs A
Phillips Mrs C
Prior, Mrs C
Repstine, Miss L
Reid, Mrs E
Rollins, Miss N
Sweeney, Mrs NJ
Seaman Mrs J
Sunnett, Miss L M
Schmidt Miss B
Shell, Mrs LE
Spaulding Mrs JQ
Sparks, Mrs C
Smith, Mrs B
Smith, Mrs RA
Sutherland, Mrs C
Slausberry, Miss MC
Teabo M
Tealson, Miss MD
Todrow, Miss L
Tuttle, Miss J
Travers, Miss M
West, Mrs W
Welch, Miss A
Wills, NE
Walker, Mrs HA
Wallace, Mrs R

Gentlemen's List.

Achey, J
Apperson, AJ
Alcorman, W
Allegrani S
Adams, LC
Bird, P
Bloyd, Mr A
Blozzeri S
Barr WB
Barnett, E
Berger GH
Berlew, G
Bell, J
Bennett, SA
Bruver, W
Brandt, G
Brigham JJ
Brown AM
Breck, ED
Brookshire, WB
Brown, FW
Brooks, J
Bullin F
Camilo, Debe
Carpenter ED
Chambourne, J
Coulter, O
Cox, D
Cohen, BR
Congar, B
Chamberlain, CP
Chipman B
Campbell, CW
Campbell JH
Cummings, CM
Dilleptand Filipo
DeMuster, P
Daly PE
Davenport W
Dunbar, FA
Erikson G
Ewin PH
Elkins, WC
Farenkopf V
Farnsworth HO
Faley L
Ferry JJ
Fisher WJ
Francesco L
Frank JA
Glenn D
Gland n R
Giles JH
Gould GE
Green JM
Garner, J
Garbarino, Bartolomeo
Hape, JHP
Higgins, TW
Holland, EH
Howe, W
Hodgson, B
How, J
Harrison, GS
Harris, Samuel
Halliday, JE
Halliday, GE
Koiser L
Hanford, T
John, Adam
Jones, N
Jones, F
Jonsed, A
Johnston, J
Kutzman, A
Hertish, MJ
Kelly, H
Kellock, W
Knolton, GH
Lynch, F
Lyons LW
Lapierre N
Ladd, JR
Lacy J
Lewis JW
Lewis NE
Lindahl, LW
Lewis C
Lewellen J
Lewis W
Leroux A
Locke JR
Myers D
Masculine JH
Meddon G
Mobie W
Murphey, DF
Muney IN
Mulvany P
McCoy M
McGhee JH
McDonald JR
Nagle J
Nelson TJ
Neill J
Nielsen NJ
Nichols, LB
Owings W
O'Reilly, B
O'Leary, JF
Pflann, A
Patton JE
Petterson, JP
Pinckey, A
Post, WE
Prior, O
Quinn, MP
Runner RH
Ruth, Pietro
Rundel HL
Ray, G
Raleigh, RH
Read, W
Reiner, J
Rippetoe, J
Reimer, J
Rose, J
Sandborn, DA
San Francisco Boot & Shoe store
Simmons, A
Sheets, M
Smith, OF
Smith, F
Smith J
Smith, GF
Stalker J
Styne, WE
Torrance & Co, D
Twicot, L
Twicotte, F
Thayer, J
Thompson J
Thompson, GW
Thomas Mr
Thollandy, M
Thorp, EL
Vinton GH
Wren, CD
Welch W
Wiser, F
Whitfield NB
Whitcomb IB
Watten O
Walker RR
Wilson JF
Wilson J
Young AN
Zug Fix
Zaimer C

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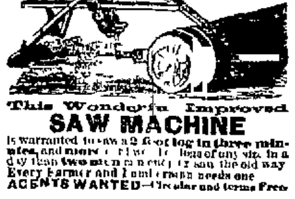
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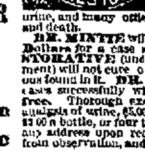
CLARENDON HOTEL,
Portland, Or., Monday, July 19,

ZIEBER & KNOWLES PROPRIETORS. SITUATED opposite all the railroad and steamship offices. Street Cars pass the house every five minutes. Free Coach to and from the house. Street car tickets to guests.

The Great English Remedy.



Is a never failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis and all the terrible effects of Self Abuse, youthful follies and excesses in mature years, such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head, the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all private diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5.00. Price of Vital Restorative $3.00 a bottle, or four times the quantity $10.00, sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secure from observation, and in private name, if desired, by
A. E. MINTIE, M. D.
11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Leucorrhoea. For sale by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all druggists.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Or. wholesale agents.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S NEW TREATMENT by Inhalation for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. [illegible] All requisites and full directions in each package. Information and supplies can be had of H. E. MATHEWS, 606 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

MENEELY MFG CO.
BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine toned, low priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
LINFORTH, RICE & CO.

MECHANICS' PAVILION
FOR RENT
The whole building or parts of same. For particulars apply to
OLDENDORFF & HEUBNER,
Real Estate and Money Brokers,
Corner First and Washington Sts.

A. F. NALE
DANCING SCHOOL,
CENTENNIAL HALL.
On Second St. between Morrison and Yamhill
CHILDREN'S CLASS Saturday at 2 o'clock at which there will be a Lady Assistant.
PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN
Also a large assortment of MASQUERADE SUITS to let and GOLD and SILVER TRIMMINGS for sale.

BANKS.

D P THOMPSON, President. | J W BRAZEE, Vice Pres't. | W A SPENCER, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OREGON,
PAYS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

RATES—Three per cent per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:
D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, M. S. Burrell
Frank Dekum, J. K. Gill, S. Hirsch
C. C. Skidmore, Geo. W. Weidler, W. A. Spencer

OREGON & WASHINGTON
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK,
(LIMITED)
President of Oregon Board of Directors
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq. (of Corbitt & Macleay,)
LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE
Payable Within this State.
INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
4½ and 5 per cent.
WILLIAM REID,
Managing Director

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE on all Points.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON

SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON,
NEW YORK, PARIS,
CHICAGO, BERLIN,
ST LOUIS, FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN
WASHINGTON, D. C. AND HONG KONG.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary & Financial Agent United States.

President............ HENRY FAILING
Vice President.......... HENRY W. CORBETT
Cashier.............. JAMES STEEL

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS, or on current account subject to check.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Atlantic cities.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER for sale on—
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, on
LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
HONGKONG

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital......$2,500,000
With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE....28 Cornhill, London.
BRANCHES.....Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS.
NEW YORK.......}
CHICAGO........} Bank of Montreal.
CANADA.........}
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND.......Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND......British Linen Company.
ENGLAND.......National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL.....{Bank of Liverpool. North & South Wales Bank.

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.
Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.
Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada, in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.
Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
W. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

Bank of British North America
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID UP CAPITAL..............$5,000,000
Head Office, London, England.

Branches in the Dominion of Canada:
Montreal, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec, Brantford, St. John, N. B.
Toronto, London, Halifax,
Hamilton, Ottawa, Victoria, B. C.
In the United States:
New York, San Francisco, Portland, Or.
Agents:
SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland. Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND—Provincial Bank Ireland. National Bank of Ireland.
ENGLAND—National Provincial Bank of England
LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool
PARIS, FRANCE—Marcuard Andre & Cie.
Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers bought and sold. Bills discounted and collected. Loans made. Moneys received on special deposit or on current account, subject to check; Commercial Credits granted, and a general Banking Business transacted.
J. GOODFELLOW, Agent.

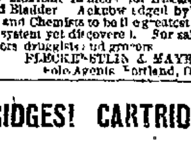
EARLY CLOSING.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RETAIL MERCHANTS of the city of Portland, hereby mutually pledge ourselves to close our respective places of business from Jan. 1st until April 1st, 1881, at 7 o'clock P. M., Saturdays excepted. We do this so as to afford ourselves and our clerks time for rational enjoyment and to enable us to receive more efficient service during the hours of labor.

S. Lipman & Co.
P. Selling
F. B. Chown
Robelins & Yates.
L. Levy
Thompson, DeHart & Co
J F D. Wrinkle & Co.
Henrichsen & Greenberg
Franklin Bros. & Co
H. Ackerman & Co.
Golden Rule Bazaar
F Harris
Wiberg & Kiernan
E. Wolf.
P. E. Brigham
J. Van Beurden.
Champlin & Hollabaugh
J. K. Gill & Co
E. Caballin
M. Marks.
Isaac Barman
A. L. Salinger & Co.
Lorron & Macbeth.
Olds & King
Geo Minville
Mrs. Pilger
S M Barr
Lewis Prager
G. Nehmeyer
McKarcher & Thompson
F. X. Auer.
City Hardware Store
Shindler & Chadbourne.
Nathan & Dwight.
T. J. O'Connor
J. B. Woods,
J. M. Birmingham,
Edward Ayers,
Olds & Summers,
Lewis & Strauss.
Meier & Frank.
Wheeler Bros.
C. T. Belcher & Co
Dayton, Hall & Lamberson.
C. C. Morse & Co.
Mellis Bros. & Co.
E. V. Wintzingerode.
K. Leech.
Mooney & Valentine.
John Cran & Co.
John B. Garrison
J. Kohn.
John F. Miller.
Alex. Meyer.
Wm. Currier & Co.
H. Wolf & Bro.
John A. Beck.
Thos. Chambers.
Krebs & McMillen
George A. Beck.
Henry B. Litt.
W. B. Shannahan.
Fishel & Roberts.
S. Summerfield.
C. H. Meussdorffer
C. Hirstel & Co.
Walter Bros.
Fosten & Robertson
C. Burchard.
Julius Levi.
Gilman & Co.
B. Hartman & Co.
A. B. Mendenhall.
D. W. Prentice & Co.
Olds & Summers,
S. Steinberger,
J. S. Woods,
S. Steinberger.

In accordance with the above agreement notice is hereby given that the above business houses will close their places of business from and after Jan 1, 1881, until further notice, at 7 o'clock P. M. Customers are respectfully requested to make their purchases before the above hour and greatly oblige
THE RETAIL CLERKS of Portland

BAJA CALIFORNIA
DAMIANA BITTERS.



RESTORATIVE, INVIGORATOR, NERVINE.
The Great Stomach Regulator and Dyspepsia Cure. The Mexican Remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder. Acknowledged by leading Physicians and Chemists to be the greatest invigorator of the system yet discovered. For sale by all liquor dealers, druggists and grocers.
FLECKENSTEIN & MAYER,
Sole Agents, Portland, Oregon.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.,
Government Contractors, established 1869. Manufacturers of all kinds of
Rim and Center Fire Pistol, Rifle and Military Cartridges, Shells, Primers, etc.
These Cartridges are guaranteed to be the most reliable, accurate and durable of any offered in this market and are absolutely superior to all other brands. The best short cartridge for Gallery Practice. For sale by dealers throughout the Pacific Coast, and to the trade only by CHAS. SONNTAG & CO., 30 California Street, San Francisco, Sole Agent for Pacific Coast

HUDSON
MAKER OF
RUBBER STAMPS
DIES ETC.
STENCILS
SEALS
43 FIRST ST.

Oxford Oyster House.

WE ARE STILL RUNNING AT THE OLD Stand 80 First Street, (Opposite Union Block.)
EASTERN, OLYMPIA AND SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.
In every style
MRS. WALLER & SON.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Ocean Division

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, every five days, for the above port, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz:
COLUMBIA,
OREGON,
GEORGE W. ELDER and
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Sailing Days—Dec. 14, 19, 24, 29.
Jan. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 29,
Feb. 2, 7th.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE
Leaving Portland at 3 A. M.
THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.
For particulars for Passage and Freight, apply to GEO. W. WEIDLER, Steamship Agt. O. R. & N. Co., D and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
J. McCRAKEN & CO., Agts. P. C. S. S. Co., 60, 62 and 64 North Front St., Portland.

Columbia and Willamette Division.
Sept. 1st, 1880.
COLUMBIA RIVER.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES, UMATILLA, WALLULA AND WALLA WALLA—Daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M. Passengers leaving on Saturday lay over at Celilo on Sunday.
FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
For Cathlamet, Bay View, Clatskanie and Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS.
Steamers leave Portland from the Ainsworth Wharf:
FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.
FOR SALEM, ALBANY and Intermediate Points—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 A. M.
FOR CORVALLIS and Intermediate Points—Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Ash sts.
GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Sup't.
FRANK T. DODGE, Ass't Supt.
T. F. OAKES, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

Columbia and Willamette Division
SPECIAL NOTICE—UNTIL JUNE, 1881, THIS Company will convey wheat, oats and mill stuff, from Corvallis and points below, on the Willamette and Yamhill rivers, to Portland, for one dollar per ton. This Company does not expect to be able to furnish transportation above Corvallis.
GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Supt.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
Columbia and Willamette Division.
AFTER THIS DATE ALL FREIGHT FOR WILLAMETTE river points will be received at Ainsworth wharf, and passengers will leave from the same dock.
Dec. 4, 1880. GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Supt.

STR. CITY OF QUINCY,
W. S. BUCHANAN.............. Master
Receiving freight and passengers for the White House, Milwaukie, Oswego, Oregon City and Intermediate Landings.
Leaves Oregon City at 8 A. M. Portland, 2:30 P. M., Daily except Sunday.
S. S. OAKLEY, Agent,
At Wharf foot of Morrison street.

The Independent Transportation Co's Steamer A. A. McCully
Until further notice, will transport freight to and from points above Corvallis only. For rates apply at the company's office, Pacific dock, foot Salmon street, Portland.
Portland, Dec. 7, 1880. Z. J. HATCH, Agent

Vancouver Transportation Co.
STEAMERS LURLINE OR VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 2:30 P. M. and Vancouver 8 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, at Central wharf.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Hamburg-American Packet Co
THE MAGNIFICENT CLYDE-built steamships of this line, Cimbria, Gellert, Lessing, Suevia, Westphalia, Wieland, leave New York for Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg every THURSDAY. C. B. Richard & Co., General Agts., 61 Broadway, New York, or J. F. Meinke & Co., 461 California street, San Francisco.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. Money Orders and Drafts. Issue Letters of Credit, and forward Freight and Express parcels to all cities and interior towns in
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the Orient. Information free.
Office, 222 Front street, foot of Salmon, Portland.
Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

For Neah Bay, Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Fort Wrangle and Sitka.
CARRYING U. S. MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP
"CALIFORNIA,"
JAS. CARROLL................................Commander
Will leave PORTLAND for the above ports from Flanders Dock on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1880.
At 8 o'clock, A. M.
No freight for Alaska taken after 12 o'clock the day previous to departure.
For freight or Passage apply to
ED. C. HUGHES, Purser

SHOUDY & STEWART
ELLENSBURG, YAKIMA CO., W. T.
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CROCKERY, Etc., etc., Etc.
ALSO
WOOL, HIDES, GRAIN
And GENERAL PRODUCE.
GOLD DUST BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SUPPLY DEPOT
FOR
Swauk and Pechastin Gold Mines.
MINERS' OUTFITS a specialty.

GOLDENDALE & YAKIMA STAGE LINE.
LEAVES THE DALLES DAILY FOR GOLDENDALE, thence to Ellensburg via Yakima three times a week. Also large livery stable complete in its appointments with best of teams etc.
D. B. GAUST, Prop'r
Goldendale W T
R. B. REED,
Agt. office of Wells Fargo & Co's Express at The Dalles

MARKETS.

J. S. KELLER,
Cor. Indiana and First streets.
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. B. FETY,
SEAL ENGRAVER
65 First St. ...Bet. Oak & Pine...65 First St.

PORTLAND
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Corner of Stark and First Streets,
(Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.)
Over 10,000 Volumes.
And over 125 Papers and Periodicals.
Membership Free to All.
MONTHLY DUES $1 00—QUARTERLY DUES, $3 00

Directors
WILLIAM M. LADD, ADDISON C. GIBBS,
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, C. H. LEWIS,
MATTHEW P. DEADY, M. W. FECHHEIMER,
H. W. CORBETT, H. FAILING,
E. S. KEARNEY, R. H. LAMSON.

M. P. Deady, President.
H. Failing, Vice President.
P. C. Schuyler, Treasurer.
M. W. Fechheimer, Corresponding Secretary.
Henry A. Oxer, Librarian and Rec. Sec.

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

On and after Oct. 11th, 1880 trains will run as follows
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Eastside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Roseburg	[illegible]
Roseburg	5:30 A.M.	Portland	[illegible]

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Lebanon	[illegible]
Lebanon	4:45 A.M.	Portland	10:[illegible] A.M.

Freight Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:15 A.M.	Junction	4:00 P.M.
Junction	5:[illegible] A.M.	Portland	[illegible]

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all regular trains on Eastside Division.

Westside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A.M.	Corvallis	3:00 P.M.
Corvallis	8:30 A.M.	Portland	[illegible]

Close connections made at Roseburg with Stages of the California and Oregon Stage Co.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.
Storage will be charged on freight remaining at Company's warehouse over twenty-four hours.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M. on Eastside Division, [illegible] on Westside Division.
[illegible] BRANDT, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

Oregonian Railway Company.
LIMITED.

Dayton, Dallas and Sheridan.
PASSENGERS
For these places and intermediate points will during September leave Morrison street wharf
DAILY AT 6 A. M.,
Per steamers City of Salem, Ohio or City of Quincy
WILLIAM REID, General Manager
2 September 1880.

OREGONIAN RAILWAY CO.

Bids Asked for Depot Buildings at Portland.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE offers for the construction of a Wharf about 600 feet in length on the Willamette river, to be erected on its depot grounds at the Public Levee between Sheridan street and Jefferson street; also for a Warehouse and certain other buildings to be erected thereon.
The work must be completed within six months from the first day of January next, 1881, and all bids must be lodged with the Chief Engineer on that day.
Further particulars, with plans and specifications, may be obtained from ALFRED F. SEARS, Chief Engineer
Approved,
WILLIAM REID,
Local President and General Manager.

Northern Pacific Railroad
PACIFIC DIVISION.
KALAMA TO TACOMA.
TACOMA TO WILKESON
Coal Mines.
MAIN LINE TRAINS
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Kalama	[illegible] A. M.	Tacoma	[illegible]
Tacoma	7:30 A. M.	Kalama	[illegible]

Puyallup Road Trains.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	[illegible] A. M.	Wilkeson	[illegible]
Wilkeson	[illegible] P. M.	Tacoma	[illegible]

CONNECTIONS
At Tacoma with Pacific Mail Steamships for Victoria and San Francisco and with Sound Steamers for Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.
At Lake View with Stage for Steilacoom.
At Tenino with O. & T. R. R. for Olympia.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co's Boats for Portland and all points on Columbia River.
At Portland on Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.
Through Tickets for sale at Principal Offices of the Company and at the offices of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland, Oregon, at Victoria and Seattle, also at P. M. S. S. Co's steamships from Tacoma to San Francisco and P. C. S. S. Co's steamships from Portland to San Francisco.
Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino.
J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup.
OTIS SPRAGUE, Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agent

DR. SPINNEY,
No. 11 Kearny Street.
Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN
WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE AGED MEN.
There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.
Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5. Call or address
DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco
P. S.—For private diseases of short standing a full course of medicines, sufficient for a cure, with all instructions, will be sent to any address on receipt of $10.

DR. JORDAN
PROPRIETOR OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
Kearny Street, bet. Bush and Sutter,
(The only one in California of the great Dr. Ricord, of Paris.)
Can be consulted by letter or at his office, on Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood.
No. 211 Geary street, between Stockton and Powell San Francisco

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 2. By virtue of a warrant issued out of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, to me directed commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of delinquent taxpayers named in the delinquent tax roll of School District No. 2 for the year of 1880 and if no goods or chattels be found, then upon the real property described in said delinquent tax roll or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon, together with costs and expenses. In pursuance of said warrant I levied on the following described lots in the several additions to the city of Portland, in said district, and the pieces and parcels of land adjacent thereto, as set forth in said tax roll, lying and being in the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah state of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Taxpayer.	Description of Land.	Tax.
Audisteck, C. R.	Lot 7 block 242, Couch's ad	[illegible]
Fable, Arthur	Lots 1 and 8, blk 25, Watson's ad	3 40
Freeborn, B. D.	Lot 4, block 20, Watson's ad	3 79
Hamel, M. J.	Lot 1, block 2[illegible], Couch's addition	[illegible]
Harlow, John	Personal property	12 [illegible]
Jackson, Mary	Lots 6 and 8, blk 12, Watson's ad	4 40
Jackson, Thomas	Lots 1, 2, 4, blk 12, Watson's addition	10 [illegible]
Kern, Daniel	Lot 3, block 20, Watson's ad	3 70
Lafferty, Joseph	Lots 6 7 block 2[illegible], Couch's ad	6 30
Meyer, A. E.	Frac of lots 4, 5, block 27, all Lot 1, block 20, Watson's ad	6 31
Seither, Ferdinand	Lot 2, block 2[illegible], Couch's ad	4 60
Stonan, John	Lots 3, 4, block 2[illegible], Couch's ad	4 00
White, Wm	Lot 6, block 2[illegible], Couch's addition	4 00

Also the following pieces and parcels of land in said School District No. 2:

Taxpayer.	Description of Land.	Tax.
Ankeny Levi	Sec. 2[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Buckley, F. A.	W ½ of Kittridge claim, S 19 T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Devane Fascully	S 2[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 W, 20 acres	[illegible]
Dolly Wm. E	[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 L, 17 acres	4 85
Fechheimer, M. W	[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	34 42
Gardner, Mary C	S 30 T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Goodnough, Ira	S 1[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Guild R. C.	Secs 28 and 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	4 80
Knox Levi	Blackstone D C, S 2[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 L, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Neff Marcus and J.	[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 [illegible], [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Petty Mary	S 2[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 E, one acre	[illegible]
Royal, J. H. B.	S 2[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
Spelling Thos	Potter D C S 30 T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	4 20
Will Geo I	[illegible] Kittridge claim S 19 T 1 N, R 1 E, 20 acres	10 [illegible]
Prindle W B	[illegible] acres of Neff claim S 2[illegible] T 1 N, R 1 E, [illegible] acres	[illegible]

Now therefore by virtue of said warrant I will on the 17th day of January, 1881, sell at public auction at the Court House door in said city at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] so much of the above real property as is sold to satisfy said delinquent taxes and accruing costs. JOS. BUCHTEL, Sheriff of Multnomah and tax Collector
Dated Dec 15 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah upon a judgment rendered [illegible] on the 18th day of December 1880 in favor of Joseph Harris plaintiff and against J. Simon and [illegible] defendants, for the sum of twenty-five [illegible] and [illegible] dollars [illegible] with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month and costs [illegible] I [illegible] on the [illegible] day of December 1880 levy upon the above named defendants' personal property situated in Multnomah county, state of Oregon, to wit: The goods, wares and merchandise [illegible] of sash, doors, blinds [illegible] brushes, sash and blind fastenings [illegible] furniture [illegible] and one delivery wagon [illegible] by virtue of said execution on [illegible] of January [illegible] at [illegible] No. 12? Front street, city of Portland [illegible] county, I will sell at public auction [illegible] property of said defendants [illegible] to the highest bidder for cash [illegible] execution and accruing costs.
JOSEPH BUCHTEL,
Dated Dec 20, 1880. Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Joel Handley, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that by an order of said court, there will be a final meeting of the creditors of said estate at the office of R. H. Norton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in the city of Portland on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1881, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time I will file my final account and ask for my discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with section 5097 of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES H. WOODWARD,
Portland, Dec 23, 1880. Assignee

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ASSESSMENT No. 2 of twenty per cent upon the thirty thousand shares ($3,000,000 in amount) of the subscribed increased capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has been levied and is payable at the office of the company at No. 20 Nassau street, New York city, on or before January 3d, 1881.
THEODORE WYGANT, Secretary
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1881.

A REMINISCENCE OF '56.

THE CASCADES MASSACRE.

A Thrilling Description of an Important Event in the Early History of Oregon—The Only Authentic Account; Written by One Who Took a Part in It.

The following letter, handed us by Putnam F. Bradford, Esq., descriptive of the massacre at the Cascades, W. T., on the 26th of March, 1856, now appears for the first time in print, and is probably the only recorded history in detail, written contemporaneously. Mr. Bradford was at the time in Massachusetts, and having large interests and acquaintances at the Cascades, the letter was intended to convey to him thorough information and description:

CASCADES, W. T. 5th April, 1856.

MY DEAR PUT: We have had a little "tea party" since you left and I will try and give you a brief description of the same.

On Wednesday, 26th March, at about 8:30 A. M., after the men had gone to their usual work on the two bridges of the new railway, mostly on the bridge near Bush's house, the Yakimas came down on us. There was a line of them from the Mill creek above us, to the big point at the head of the falls, firing simultaneously on the men. The first notice was the bullets and cracks of the guns. Of our men at the first fire, one was killed and several wounded. Will give you a list hereinafter. Our men on seeing the Indians all ran for our store through a shower of bullets, except three, who started down stream for the middle block house, distant one and a half miles. Bush and his family also ran into our store leaving his own house vacant. The Watkins family came to the store after a Dutch boy, who was lame from a cut in the foot, had been shot in their house. Watkins, Finlay and Baily were at work on the new warehouse on the island, around which the water was now high enough to run about three feet deep under the bridges.

THERE WAS GRAND CONFUSION

In the store at first, and Sinclair, of Walla Walla, going to the railroad door to look out, was shot from the bank above the store and instantly killed. Some of us then commenced getting the guns and rifles, which were ready loaded, from behind the counter. Fortunately, about an hour before there had been left with us for transportation below nine U. S. government rifles, with cartridge boxes and ammunition. These saved us. As the upper story of the house was abandoned, Smith, the cook, having come below, and as the stairway was outside where we dare not go, the stovepipe was hauled down, the hole enlarged with axes, and a party of men crawled up and the upper part of the house was soon secured. We were surprised that the Indians had not rushed into the upper story, as there was nothing or nobody to prevent them. Our men soon

GOT SOME SHOTS

At the Indians on the bank above us. I saw Bush shoot an Indian, the first one killed, who was drawing a bead on Mrs. Watkins, as she was running for our store. He dropped instanter. Alexander and others mounted into the gable under the roof, and from there was done most of our firing, it being the best place of observation. In the meantime we were barricading in the store, making portholes and firing when opportunity presented. But the Indians were soon very cautious about exposing themselves. I took charge of the store, Dan (Bradford) of the second floor, and Alexander of the garret and roof.

The steamer Mary was lying in the mouth of Mill creek and the wind blowing hard down stream. When we saw Indians running toward her and heard the shots, we supposed she would be taken, and as she lay just out of our sight, and we saw smoke rising from her, concluded she was burning, but what was our glad surprise after a while to see her put out and run across the river. I will give an account of the attack on her hereinafter.

The Indians now returned in force to us, and we gave every one a shot who showed himself. They were nearly naked, painted red, and had guns and bows and arrows. After a while Finlay came creeping around the lower point of the island toward our house. We halloed to him to lay down behind a rock, and he did so. He called that he could not get to the store, as the bank above us was covered with Indians. He saw while there Watkins' house burn. The Indians first took out all they wanted—blankets, clothes, guns, etc.

By this time the Indians had crossed in canoes to the island and we saw them coming, as we supposed, after Finlay. We then saw Watkins and Bailey running around the river side towards the place where Finlay was, and the

INDIANS IN FULL CHASE

After them. As our men came around the point in full view, Bailey was shot through the arm and leg. He continued on and plunging into the river, swam to the front of our store, and came in safely, except for his wounds. He narrowly escaped going over the falls. Finlay also swam across and got in unharmed, which was wonderful, as there was a shower of bullets around there.

Watkins next came running around the point, and we called to him to lay down behind a rock, but before he could do so, was shot in the wrist, the ball going up the arm and out above the elbow. He dropped behind a rock just as the pursuing Indians came following around the point, but we gave them so hot a reception from our house that they backed out and left poor Watkins where he lay. We called to Watkins to lay still and we would get him off, but we were not able to do so until after the arrival from The Dalles of the steamer Mary with troops—two days and nights afterward. During this time Watkins fainted several times from weakness and exposure, the weather being very cold, and he was stripped for swimming, down to his underclothes. When he fainted he would roll down the steep bank into the river, and the ice-cold water reviving him, he would crawl back, under fire, to his retreat behind the rock. Meantime his wife and children were in the store, in full view, and moaning piteously at his terrible situation. He died from exhaustion two days after he was rescued.

BULLETS AND FIRE.

The Indians were now pitching into us "right smart." They tried to burn us out; threw rocks and firebrands, hot irons, pitchwood—everything that would burn, on the roof. But you will recollect that for a short distance back, the bank inclined toward the house, and we could see and shoot the Indians who appeared there. So they had to throw from such a distance that the largest rocks and bundles of fire did not quite reach us, and what did generally rolled off the roof. Sometimes the roof got on fire and we cut it out, or with cups of brine drawn from pork barrels put it out, or with long sticks shoved off the fire balls.

The kitchen roof troubled us the most. How they did pepper us with rocks; some of the big ones would shake the house all over.

GOING FOR HELP.

There were now 40 men, women and children in the house—4 women and 18 men that could fight, and [illegible] wounded men and children.

The steamer Wasco was on the Oregon side of the river. We saw her steam up and leave for the Dalles. Shortly after the steamer Mary also left. She had to take Atwell's fence rails for wood.

SO PASSED THE DAY.

During which the Indians had burned Iman's two houses, your sawmill and houses, and the lumber yard at the mouth of Mill creek.

At daylight they set fire to your new warehouse on the island, making it light as day around us. I suppose they reserved this building for night, that we might not get Watkins off. They did not attack us at night, but the second morning commenced as lively as ever.

We had no water, but did have about two dozen ale and a few bottles of whisky. These gave out during the day. During the night a Spokan Indian who was traveling with Sinclair, and was in the store with us, volunteered to get a pail of water from the river. I consented, and he stripped himself naked, jumped out and down the bank, and was back in no time.

LOOKING FOR RESCUE.

By this time we looked for the steamer from the Dalles, and were greatly disappointed at her non-arrival. We weathered it out during the day, every man keeping his post, and never relaxing in vigilance. Every moving object, shadow or suspicious bush on the hill received a shot. The Indians must have thought the house a bombshell. To our ceaseless vigilance I ascribe our safety.

NIGHT CAME AGAIN;

Saw Sheppard's house burn; Bush's house near by was also fired, and kept us in light until about 4 A. M., when darkness returning I sent the Spokan Indian for water from the river, and he filled two barrels. He went to and fro like lightning. We also slipped poor James Sinclair's body down the slide, outside, as the corpse was quite offensive.

The two steamers now having exceeded the length of time we gave them in which to return from the Dalles, we made up our minds for a long siege and until relief came from below. We could not account for it, but supposed the 9th regiment had left the Dalles for Walla Walla, and had proceeded too far to return.

MORNING DAWNED,

The third morning, and lo! the Mary and the Wasco blue with soldiers, and towing a flat boat with dragoon horses hove in sight; such a hallo as we gave.

As the steamers landed, the Indians fired 20 or 30 shots into them, but we could not ascertain with any effect. The soldiers, as they got ashore, could not be restrained, and plunged into the woods in every direction, while the howitzers sent grape after the now retreating redskins. The soldiers were soon at our store, and we, I think I may say, experienced quite a feeling of relief on opening our doors.

During this time we had not heard from below. A company of dragoons under Col. Steptoe went on down, Dan went with them. The block house at the Middle Cascades still held out. Allen's house was burned, and every other one below. Geo. W. Johnson's, S. M. Hamilton's, F. A. Chenowith's, the wharf boat at Lower Cascades—all gone up. Next in order comes the

ATTACK ON THE MARY.

She lay in Mill creek—no fires—and wind hard ashore. Jim Thompson, John Woodard and Jim Hermans were just going up to the boat from our store, and had nearly reached her as they were fired upon. Hermans asked if they had any guns. No. He went on up to Iman's house, the rest staying to help get the steamer out. Capt. Dan. Baughman and Thompson were ashore on the upper side of the creek, hauling on lines. When the fire from the Indians became so hot they ran for the woods, past Iman's house. The fireman, James Lindsey, was shot through the shoulder. Engineer Buckminster shot an Indian on the gang-plank with his revolver, and little Johnny Chance, Watkin's stepson, climbing up on the hurricane deck with an old dragoon pistol, killed his Indian. Johnny was shot through the leg in doing so. Dick Turpin—half crazy, probably—taking the only gun on the steamboat, jumped into a flat boat lying alongside, was shot and jumped overboard and was drowned. Fires were soon started under the boiler and steam was raising. About this time Jesse Kempton—shot while driving an ox team from the saw mill, got on board; also a half-breed named "Bourbon," who was shot through the body. After sufficient steam to move was raised, Hardin Chenowith ran up into the pilot house, and, laying on the floor, turned the wheel as he was directed from the lower deck. It is almost needless to say that the pilot house was the target for the Indians. After the steamer was fairly backed out and turned around, he did toot that whistle at them good. Toot! toot! toot! It was music in our ears. The steamer picked up Herman on the bank above. Iman's family, Sheppard and Vanderpool all got across the river in skiffs, and boarding the Mary went to the Dalles.

COL. GEO. WRIGHT

And the 9th regiment, 3d dragoons, 3d artillery, had started for Walla Walla and were out five miles, camped. They received news of the attack at 11 P. M., and by daylight were back at the Dalles. Starting down they only reached Wind mountain that night, as the Mary's boiler was in bad order because of a new fireman the day before. They reached us the next morning at 5 A. M.

NOW FOR BELOW.

Geo. Johnson was about to get a boat's crew of Indians, when Indian Jack came running to him, saying the Yakimas had attacked the block house. He did not believe it, although he heard the cannon. He went up to the Indian village on the sand bar to get his crew; saw some of the Cascade Indians, who said they thought the Yakimas had come, and George now hearing the muskets ran for home. E. W. Baughman was with him. Bill Murphy had left the block house early for the Indian camp, and had nearly returned before he saw the Indians or was shot at. He returned, two others with him, and ran for George Johnson's, about thirty Indians in chase. After reaching Johnson's Murphy continued on and gave Hamilton and all below warning, and the families embarked in small boats for Vancouver. The men would have barricaded in the wharf boat but for want of ammunition. There was considerable government freight in the wharf boat. They staid about the wharf boat and schooner nearly all day, and until the Indians commenced firing upon them from the zinc house on the bank. They then shoved out. Tommy Price was shot through the leg in getting the boats into the stream. Floating down they met the steamer Belle with Sheridan and forty men, sent up on report of an express carried down by Indian Simpson in the morning. George and those with him went on board the steamer and volunteered to serve under Sheridan, who landed at George's place and found everything burned. The steamer returned, and the

INDIANS PITCHED INTO SHERIDAN,

Fought him all day, and drove him with 40 men and 10 volunteers to below Hamilton's, notwithstanding he had a small cannon; one soldier killed.

MORE RESCUERS.

The steamer Belle returned the next day (3d of the attack) and brought ammunition for the block house. Your partner, Bishop, who was in Portland, came up on her. Steamer Fashion with volunteers from Portland came at the same time. The volunteers remained at the lower Cascades, Sheridan took his command and with a batteaux loaded with ammunition crossed to Bradford's island on the Oregon side, where they found most of the Cascade Indians, they having been advised by George Johnson to go there on the first day of the attack.

They were crossing and recrossing all the time and Sheridan made them prisoners. He pressed a boat's crew and as they towed up to the head of the island and above, saw great numbers of Indians on the Washington territory side, and opposite them. Sheridan expected them to cross and fight him, and between them and the friendly (?) Indians in his charge, thought he had his hands full.

CORRALLING THE REDSKINS,

Just then Sheridan discovered Steptoe and his dragoon infantry and volunteers coming down from the Mary, surprising completely the Indians, who were cooking beef and watching Sheridan across the river. But on the sound of the bugle the Indians fled like deer to the woods with the loss of only one killed—"old Joanam." But for the bugle they ought to have captured fifty.

SO ENDED THE BATTLE.

The 9th regiment are building a blockhouse on the hill above us, also at George Johnson's and will hereafter keep a strong force here.

Lieut. Bissell and 12 men who were stationed at the Upper Cascades, were ordered away, and left for The Dalles two days before the attack was made upon us.

SOME RETRIBUTION.

The Indians Sheridan took on the Island were closely guarded. Old Chenowith (chief) was brought up before Col. Wright, tried and sentenced to be hung. The Cascade Indians being under treaty, were adjudged guilty of treason in fighting. Chenowith died game, was hung on the upper side of Mill creek. I acted as interpreter. He offered ten horses, two squaws and a little something to every "tyee," for his life, said he was afraid of the grave in the ground, and begged to be put into an Indian dead house. He gave a terrific war whoop while the rope was being put around his neck. I thought he expected the Indians to come and rescue him. The rope did not work well and while hanging he muttered "Wake nike quash copamemaloose—!" He was then shot. I was glad to see the old devil killed, being satisfied that he was at the bottom of all trouble. But I cannot detail at too great length.

The next day "Tecomeoc" and "Capt. Jo" were hung. Capt. Jo said all the Cascade Indians were in the fight. The next day, "Tsy," "Sim Lasselas" and "Four-fingered Johnny" were hung. The next day "Chenowith Jim," "Tumalth and "Old Skein" were hung, and "Kanewake" sentenced, but reprieved on the scaffold. Nine in all were executed. "Banaha" is prisoner at Vancouver, and decorated with ball and chain. The rest of the Cascade Indians are on your island, and will be shot if seen off of it. Such are Col. Wright's orders. "Dow," "Watiquin," "Peter," "Mahooka John," and "Kotzue," may be more, have gone with the Yakimas.

FURTHER INCIDENTS.

I forgot to mention that your house at the lower Cascades, also Bishop's, was burned; also to account for Capt. Dan Baughman and Jim Thompson. They put back into the mountains, and at night came down to the river at Vanderpool's place, fished up an old boat and crossed to the Oregon side. They concealed themselves in the rocks on the river bank opposite, where they could watch us, and at night went back into the mountains to sleep. They came in safely after the troops arrived.

We do not know how many Indians there were. They attacked the block house, our place, and drove Sheridan, all at the same time. We think there was not less than 200 or 300. When the attack was made on us three of our carpenters ran for the middle block house, overtook the cars at the salmon house, cut the mules loose, and with the car drivers all kept on. They were not fired on until they got to the spring on the railroad, but from there they ran the gauntlet of bullets and arrows to the fort. Little Jake was killed in the run. Several were wounded.

I append a list of killed and wounded. But this is a long letter; but knowing you would be anxious to hear all the particulars, I have endeavored to give you a true description. Dan is writing to others at home, and has read this letter. We have got to work again, building and transporting; are going to build a saw mill as soon as we can. We had but few poor specimens of men here during the fight—generally all behaving well. There was, however, one notable exception, a person who arrived at the store but a few minutes before the fight commenced and whose name I will give you in person.

Am a little afraid to go to Rock creek to fish, in fact have had no time so far. Don't think I shall have much fishing this summer. Wish you were back. Yours, L. W. COE.

KILLED.

George Griswold—Shot in leg.

B. W. Brown and wife—Killed at the saw mill, bodies found stripped naked in Mill creek.

Jimmy Watkins—Driving team at mill.

Henry Hagar—Shot in Watkins' house, body burned.

Jake Kyle—German boy.

Jacob White—Sawyer at mill.

Bourbon—Half breed—Died on the Mary going to the Dalles.

James Sinclair—Of the H. B. Co., Walla Walla.

Dick Turpin—Colored cook on str. Mary.

Norman Palmer—Driving team at mill.

Calderwood—Working at mill.

Three U. S. Soldiers—Names unknown.

George Watkins—Lived four days.

Jacob Roush—Carpenter, lived six days.

WOUNDED.

Fletcher Murphy, arm	H. Kyle, German
P. Snooks, boy, leg	Moffat, B. R. hand
J. Lindsey, shoulder	Johnny Chance, leg
Jesse Kempton, shoulder	M. Bailey, leg and arm
Tommy Price, thigh	J. Algin, slightly
Two soldiers, U. S. A.	

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—In wool there has been a very good business doing for the last week of the year, sales having been upwards of 3,000,000 pounds of all kinds and grades. Fine fleeces have been in rather more request and medium grades are sought after and are quite firm. Sales of X and XX fleeces, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia at 46½@48, and XX and above, 49c; Michigan fleeces 44@45c for X, 47 for medium grades; medium and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania 44@52c, and combing and delaine fleeces 45@55; mostly fine delaine 50c, and fine and medium combing 50@55c. Unwashed fleeces remain the same and have been in fair demand with sales at from 20@35c as to quality, mostly medium grades 32@36c. Sales of pulled wool have been fair and prices range from 35@42c for common to choice supers. California has been in steady demand with sales of 375,000 pounds at 25@38½c for spring and 19½—31½ for fall. Australia, Montevideo and other fine foreign wools have been in better demand and prices remain unchanged. Of wool in this city there is some four million pounds of domestic and four million pounds of foreign more than at this time last year; but the stock in the hands of manufacturers is much smaller. There were also large supplies of foreign on the way last year, about four million pounds, while this year supplies on the way are comparatively small.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—A leading grain circular says: Wheat has been very quiet, but there is no decided change or pressure to sell. New grain continues to show a very unsatisfactory condition, requiring a large admixture of foreign before grinding. Maize was weaker. The home demand was small. At Liverpool stocks are exceedingly small. Of wheat there is only 115,000 quarters, or barely 10 days' consumption, and of maize, 120,000 quarters and of flour 90,000 sacks and barrels. Attendance to-day was fair. Wheat maintained Tuesday's prices. Winter wheat and flour in sacks was rather more buoyant; other kinds very slow. Corn again receded a penny.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Arrived—Bk Whistler, Seattle; schr Ida Schnauer, Coos Bay; schr Norway, Coos Bay; Am ship Spartan, Departure Bay, Br ship Cape of Good Hope, Newcastle, Australia; Am ship Storm King, Rio Janeiro; Br bark Ingomar, Montevideo.

Sailed—Str Idaho, Victoria; bk J. B. Bell, Seattle; Am bk Fresno, Seattle; Br bk Cerastes, Portland; schr Daisy Rowe, Humboldt bay; schr Rosario, Kahului; Br ship King Cerdic, Cork, f. o. Am ship Thomas Reed, Liverpool; Br ship City of Sparta, Cork, f. o.

Weather—Heavy fog; wind light S. W.

Arrived—30th—Schr Argonaut, Shoalwater Bay; Am ship Gen. Butler, Departure Bay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Sailed—Str Aspinwall, Aspinwall.

PORT ANGELES, W. T., Dec. 28.—Arrived—Bktn Portland, San Francisco.

PANAMA, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Str South Carolina, Acapulco.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 30.—Arrived—Str City of Tokio, San Francisco.

SYDNEY, Dec. 31.—Sailed—Str City of Sydney, San Francisco.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 26.—In port for San Francisco.—Br bark Lebu.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.

MORNING BOARD.

750 Mex 7	1225 Wells Wargo 50
105 G & C 2 50	100 Scorpion 1 50
120 B & B 9¾	100 L Wash 20
10 Cala 1⅜	20 Julia 15c
560 Savage 2	350 Benton 15c
275 Con Va 2 05	1200 Atlantic 5c
80 Chollar 2 30	20 Jackson 35c
250 Potosi 1 70	15 N Belle 9½
250 Jacket 2¼	200 Argenta 25c
180 Point 00c	40 Navajo 75c
25 Alpha 3	500 Hamburg 10c
350 Imp 20c	175 Day 5c
30 Ophir 6½	150 Mt Diablo 4
50 Con Pac 2½	100 E Mt Diablo 15c
110 S Nev 1½	530 Modoc 1 75
150 Utah ....9⅛@8⅝	100 Columbus 2½
1025 Bullion ....1 35@1 40	150 Bodie 6½
200 Exchequer 1 15	25 Mcclinton 1 50
285 Overman 35c	100 Bechtel 75c
235 Union 11¾	500 Goodshaw 25c
270 Alta 1 65	50 Syndicate 10c
250 B & N 58¼	150 Jupiter 10c
100 S Hill 35c	600 Oro 35c
250 Caledonia 30c	150 S King 14
150 Andes 1 60	200 Prize 1

WHEAT.

ITS HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE.

The Pacific Northwest as a Wheat Growing Region—Its Vast Capabilities and Probable Future.

Wheat, whether historically or statistically considered, presents a subject so full of interest that we shall attempt to give, as near as we are able, what is known of its history from the earliest times down to the present day. There can be no doubt of its being one of the earliest grains known to be cultivated. In proof of this it may be stated that it was an article of export as far back as the days of Solomon, and known in the days of the patriarchs. Egypt, we are told in sacred history, was a "land rich in corn" (wheat), and exported it to other nations. The showing for the Egyptians was not a bad one, considering the meagre facilities of that nation for tilling the soil as compared with the wonderful advantages of our own times in farming appliances and labor-saving material—supplying Rome, as they did, with an annual export of 20,000,000 bushels. Rome, too, at that day was decidedly agricultural. Her senators often went from the plow to the forum, and her great men discoursed on husbandry. Pliny wrote of wheat, giving particulars as to what varieties to sow, etc. Another most interesting fact in regard to this cereal is the wide latitude of its culture, being grown as far north as Drontheim, in Norway, as far south as the equator. It flourishes in both Russia and Spain—by the blue waters of the Mediterranean and on the bleak shores of Hudson's-bay; in the highlands of Scotland and the lowlands of Germany; the environs of St. Petersburg and the suburbs of New Orleans.

It was not until the end of the seventeenth century, however, that the culture of wheat had assumed any great proportions in England, while now she is not only a large producer, but one of the largest consumers of wheat in the world—her production falling so far short of her consumption as to swell her annual importation to many millions of bushels. England is the only sure market for the large and increasing surplus of America.

Our own country presents the most remarkable instance on record in regard to this grain. It is claimed that the first wheat sown in this country was a few acres on one of the Elizabeth islands, on the southern coast of Massachusetts, in 1602, and we have accounts of the seed having been brought from England by the Plymouth colony some years later. At first tobacco largely superseded it, as it bore better prices and was not so liable to "blast and mildew."

An old manuscript says that "in July 1663 the best wheat was so blasted in many places that whole acres were not worth reaping; and that although they had much drouth in other summers, and excess of wet in other springs, yet the blasting this year is more general and remarkable than any that had been heard of in New England." Charles Flint in quoting the above, adds: "But it was heard of often after that, and to such an extent that wheat never became a profitable crop in that part of the country. It is a matter of history that there never was a time in the eastern colonies when it was a sure and reliable crop, unless it be now, with our improved mode of culture, deep plowing, thorough drainage, etc."

Wheat was also sown quite early by the Virginia colony, who, it is recorded, had several hundred acres of it in 1648. The tide of empire, however, of wheat soon took its course westward, where the virgin soil has all the properties for its full development. Chicago is now not only the center of that vast wheat-growing region, but it is called by some the granary of the world.

WHEAT GROWING IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Like the great northwestern migration, which has continued from the earliest historical times to the present, the growth of wheat continues to advance in a northwesterly course. Minnesota has been for some years our greatest wheat growing state. But Dakota will within a very few years rob Minnesota of that position. The area of Dakota is nearly as great as that of Oregon and Washington combined; and though the yield there is not so great as here and the quality is lower, yet Dakota possesses so vast an area of wheat land that her yield may be permanently maintained as greater than that of any other state of the union.

But Oregon and Washington are the best home of this most important of cereal productions. Their climate and soil suit it exactly, as any one can see who examines the wheat grown here and puts it in comparison with any other whatever. Such comparison always astonishes the person who sees it for the first time. It is difficult, indeed impossible, to exaggerate the superiority of our wheat. And it is a fact that though California wheat rates high, that of Oregon and Washington surpasses it in the English market and is steadily quoted at better prices.

Exportation of wheat from the Pacific northwest has as yet scarcely begun. That is, it has amounted to nothing hitherto in comparison with the proportions it is destined to attain. Railroad construction, furnishing transportation throughout the interior, will stimulate the growth of wheat immensely. All the more important wheat districts will be brought within a very short time into communication with tide water. The capacity of the country is immense. In fact it is as yet incalculable. Within a few years Oregon and Washington will be producing fifty million bushels of wheat annually. We have no doubt that their capacity is more than three times that amount.

Lands east of the Cascade range, which, until recently were thought unfit for cultivation and were regarded as useful only for grazing are found by experience to be among the best wheat lands of the country. This discovery has added to the known capacity of the Pacific northwest for wheat production incalculable aggregate of productive lands.

The upper country—we quote from an article published some time since in these columns by Dr. Atkinson—gives signs of becoming a vast area of grain fields. The stock ranges, rich in bunch grass, are fast changing into far richer fields of wheat, which check the hills and valleys like a carpet. It is a marvel that the high hills produce all the cereals as abundantly as the plains. Its solution is due to a two-fold fact: First, the soil of this whole interior of high prairies was once the bed of a system of lakes, as appears from the lectures of Professor Condon, and illustrated by many fossils of former lacustrine and tropical life found imbedded therein. It is also attested by the wonderful system of drainage carried on for ages by the Columbia river and its affluents. Those waters have not only cleaved dykes of basalt, miles in length and scores, and even hundreds, of feet high, as with a knife, but they have cut through the Cascade mountains from their summit, 3500 feet, down to tide water. Uncounted numbers of ravines, in all directions, indicate the extent and magnitude of the drainage, which has left its records on the rounded hills and deep canyons. The volcanic overflows, traceable in the Cascade mountains, that formed on cooling their basalt dykes and cliffs with their peculiar, columnar crystalizations, added much to the mineral elements of the soil. Immense quantities of volcanic ashes doubtless were blown by winds or carried by streams into these ancient lakes, giving like valuable deposits.

Some of our rivers, as the Sandy flowing from Mount Hood, and the Nisqually, flowing from Mount Rainier, are now often made milky white in summer by these volcanic ashes, loosened by heat from their beds under the ice, and borne down by the rains and melting snows. The Sandy has thus for a long time been forming some of the alluvial soils, like the Columbia meadows. The soils of the Willamette valley owe much of their power to these sources, which become more apparent as the higher prairies and hills are cleared and sown with wheat or set with orchards.

In like manner these old volcanoes furnished the abundant mineral elements in the upper country, on which all the cereals feed and thrive, viz.: the potash, soda, lime, magnesia and phosphoric and silicic acids. The basalts are largely Feldspathic, which consists of silica, alumina and potash, and are easily disintegrated by frost, thus adding large annual increments to the soil.

These high table-lands, under the plough, exhibit the finest tilth from one to twenty feet or more deep, and alike through the whole mass. Unlike the dark vegetable mold of the Mississippi basin, the soils of this Columbia basin are whiter and more highly charged with the alkalies and fixed acids.

Western farmers are astonished that such whitish lands there, and in the Willamette valley, can produce the cereals; but they are more astonished to gather a harvest of 30 or 60 bushels of wheat per acre from these high tracts. It is also a surprise that the berry of all kinds of grain is so plump and large, and that the straw is so tall and strong. The wild rye grass of Yakima valley is like a withe for toughness. The bunch grass on the hill-sides bends before the wind and springs back like a bow of steel. The willow and the poplar and other soft woods take on a kind of robust, oaklike strength.

The analysis of mineral elements required for grain, published by Prof. P. Collier, of Vermont, suggests the reason. For example, the berry of wheat requires the following proportions: Ash 2.07 per cent., potash 31.1, soda 3.5, magnesia 12.2, lime 3.1, oxide of iron 0.7, phosphoric acid 48.2, sulphuric acid 2.4, silicic acid 1.7, chlorine 0.5 per cent., or ten mineral elements ranging upwards in the proportions of five-tenths of chlorine and seven-tenths of oxide of iron to thirty-one and one-tenth per cent. of potash, and forty-six and two-tenths per cent. of phosphoric acid.

These are factors mathematically fixed. The soil which has these elements will produce wheat, other things being equal. Soils destitute or exhausted of them cannot bear wheat. Rye requires very nearly the same proportions of the same substance. Oats require about half of the proportions of the same, with the addition of forty-six and four-tenths of silicic acid. Barley requires about two-thirds the same as wheat, with twenty-seven and two-tenths of silicic acid, instead of 1.7 required by wheat. But wheat straw requires ash 4.26, potash 11.5, soda 1.6, magnesia 2.1, lime 5.8, oxide of iron 0.7, phosphoric acid 6.3, sulphuric 2.5, silicic acid 69.1, chlorine 1.1 per cent.; that is, it demands the same mineral elements in the proportions, seven-tenths of one per cent. of oxide of iron up to 69 and one-tenth of silicic acid, which latter element gives the tube of the straw its firm, glossy quality. E. L. Youmans remarks: "Silica is necessary to the growth of vegetation, and exists abundantly in many plants, particularly in the stalks of grains and grasses. It is this which communicates stiffness and strength to their stems, as the skeleton does to the bodies of animals. If there is a deficiency of soluble silica in the soil the grain stalks will be weak and liable to break down or lodge."

We may suppose by observing the growth of the grain in the upper country that those soils contain these elements in abundance. This supposition is confirmed by their geologic origin. The final proof will be a qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis rigidly tested.

In a climate favorable to the growth of the cereals, and from a soil proven to be rich in the constituents of which the cereals are composed, it is reasonable to expect larger and larger results with the progress of time. Forecasting the future, the country that can be thus cultivated stretches from the Cascades to the Rocky mountains, and is in fact co-extensive with the watershed of the Columbia. On the line of the Northern Pacific railroad it is a continuous belt from the great lakes to the Pacific ocean.

Here is the great wheat producing region of the world. Our railway system will rapidly develop it.

Wheat quotations—$1 35@$1 40 per cental.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, New York City*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 4 [illegible]; do., documentary [illegible].

Transfers, 15@20.

Bank of England rate of interest 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine ℔ fine ounce, 111½.

Sterling exchange, prime bankers' long, $4 81½; short, $4 84½; good commercial, from 1 to 2c lower, documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 101; 4½s, 112; 4s, 113½.

Closed—5s of '81, 101; 4½s, 112; 4s, 113½.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31st.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald of the 23d inst. reports that market as follows: The money market continues in an easy condition under the abundant available funds now lying idle in the various banking institutions. There is a more marked disposition to invest, but it manifests itself in the very safest directions. More is going into real estate than has been the case for a long time, and the transactions in this line of investment for the eleven months of the current year exceed the full time of the preceding year, with an increased movement as the year draws to a close. The general trade circles show the usual activity at this season of the year, and with a harbor full of deep-water ships, the water front presents an animated appearance that contrasts well with the thronged business localities. The rains have been long and quite heavy over the entire state, and for the present the farmers would be satisfied so that they might have an opportunity to turn the soil for the next crop, and while this cannot be done at present, the situation is highly satisfactory to all concerned. In bank, discounts range from 6 to 10 per cent per annum. Low rates rule on the best collaterals, however little aid is at present required by the holders of this class of securities.

In the wheat market there is nothing to report. It can hardly be said to have had a market during the week. An offer of a round lot of 530 tons to a shipping firm on Tuesday at $1 40 per cental was declined. If there is no relief soon in the tonnage situation, shipments via steamer to San Francisco must commence, as the country cannot afford to hold the crop over. Holders stand out much longer than was expected, and there has yet been no pressure on the market. There is now docked in Portland and East Portland a little above 21,000 tons of wheat and flour, while there are but two chartered vessels in port, and cargoes are provided for both of them.

Two widely divergent opinions are expressed by wheat merchants and the interested public as to the amount of tonnage en route to the Columbia river. The question is important because upon it depends the future value of wheat. If there is lack of shipping our surplus of wheat must be forwarded to San Francisco to meet the shipping there at a cost of 13s 6d per ton of 2240 lbs, including all items of expense except commission to the consignee. Many items bearing upon the situation are necessary to an intelligent view and a presentation of them will be found below.

First—The amount of our wheat crop after deducting home requirements is or was not less than 200,000 tons. Many estimate it 25,000 tons higher, but we adopt the lower figure and are safe in the statement. Deducting from this the amount already shipped—[illegible] tons—we have 161,500 tons to ship during the remainder of the season.

Secondly—It is necessary to know the amount of tonnage due here during the season. The following table, compiled at the Merchants' Exchange, contains all the ships known or rumored to be coming this way:

Sailed.		Vessel.	Tons.	Flag.	Where From.	Remarks.	Due.
March	6	Canada	1390	Am	New York	Sailed from Rio Nov. 5	Febr'ry.
July	10	Wm. Patterson	638	Br.	Newcastle Eng	Via Rio Janeiro	Doubtf.
July	22	Otter	499	Br	Buenos Ayres	Via Valparaiso	Doubtf.
July	24	Odulin	436	Br	Liverpool	Into Falkland Islands in Oct. damaged	Doubtf.
August	13	Lizzie Iredale	693	Br	Liverpool	Via Honolulu and Victoria	Doubtf.
		Victoria Cross	669	Br	Calcutta		January
Sept.	1	Viola	583	Br	Liverpool	Via Honolulu	January
Sept.	3	Glenfruin	443	Br	Newcastle N S W	Off Columbia River Bar	Febr'ry
Sept.	3	Ryevale	815	Br	Liverpool		January
Sept.	8	Scottish Fairy	795	Br	Brisbane	Put back for extensive repairs	Febr'ry
Sept.	25	Algeria	821	Br	Paraguay		Doubtf.
Oct.	24	Glenearn	624	Br	Cardiff		January
Oct.	12	Fadnaeslandet	353	Swed	Bordeaux		Febr'ry
Oct.	12	Dovenby	871	Br	Newcastle N S W		January
Oct.	15	County of Ayr	499	Br	Glasgow		Febr'ry
Oct.	15	Pasithea	587	Br	Liverpool	Via Victoria	March
Oct.	29	Durham	997	Br	Pt. Chalmers		January
Oct.	30	Aberlemno	771	Br	Brisbane		January
Oct.	30	Archer	789	Br	Brisbane		January
Nov.	8	City of Agra	1074	Br	Melbourne		January
Nov.	8	Argo	653	Ger	Rio Janeiro		Febr'y
Nov.	21	Clan Grant	968	Br	Liverpool		April
Nov.	25	Seokirkshire	1192	Br	Cardiff		April
Nov.	30	Ethel	495	Br	Liverpool		April
Dec.	10	Agnes Oswald	1380	Br	Cardiff		May
Dec.	16	Meroin	1294	Am	New York		May
		Geo. Bowley	1071	Br	Yokohama		January
		Kate Davenport	1249	Am	New York	Loading	May
		Empire L.	1132	Am	New York	Loading	May
		Palmyra	1360	Am	New York	Loading	May
		Countess of Rothes	763	Br	Cardiff	Loading	May
		Carnatas	590	Br	San Francisco		January
		Prudent	566	Fr	San Francisco		January
		Emily Chaplin	777	Br	Cardiff	Via Guaymas	May
		Total	27,551				

Entering into details of these statistics we find twelve ships of the aggregate tonnage of 9356 tons due in January; six ships, 4364 tons, due in February, one ship of 587 tons due in March; three ships of 2655 tons due in April; seven ships of 7671 tons due in May; and five ships the Wm. Patterson, Otter, Odulin, Scottish Fairy and Fadnaeslandet from various causes and casualties change of destination aggregating 2721 tons which are doubtful of even reaching the Columbia river; add to these five ships now in the river loading and of a tonnage of 3802 tons, and we have a total tonnage of 23,695 tons of a carrying capacity of about 42,000 tons in sight for our surplus as before stated. With this data before him the intelligent reader is as able as we are to arrive at conclusions concerning the future of our freight market.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

The following table shows, in detail, the shipments of wheat to all European ports during the year 1880.

Date.		Name, Nationality and Rig.	Reg. Ton'g	By Whom Dispatched.	Destination.	Centals.	Value.
January	16	Ione, Br bk	520	Henry Hewett & Co.	Queenstown	17,314	$ 35,495
January	19	Lapwing, Br bk	727	Salem Flouring Mills	Queenstown	21,306	50,400
January	20	Nelson, Br sh	1248	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	34,430	80,700
January	29	Oakworth, Br sh	1292	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Queenstown	41,207	81,475
January	30	Viola, Br sh	746	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	1,006	2,012
February	3	Edmund Phinney, Am bk	702	Henry Hewett & Co.	Queenstown	21,560	44,175
February	6	William D. Seed, Br bk	747	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	21,946	48,725
February	7	Lizzie Bell, Br bk	1036	Henry Hewett & Co.	Antwerp	34,134	63,250
February	14	Merwanjee Framjee, Br sh	1079	Sibson & Church	Liverpool	17,490	32,840
February	20	Celano, Br bk	762	Henry Hewett & Co.	Cork, UK	19,740	38,650
February	24	Calthlora, Br sh	1264	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Queenstown	39,226	80,024
February	25	Don Guillermo, Ger bk	599	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Cork, FO	13,775	37,500
February	27	Girvan, Br bk	694	J. M. Ten Bosch	Queenstown	21,650	45,120
February	28	Aberystwith Castle, Br sh	1026	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	7,950	12,000
March	10	Eliza McNeil, Am sh	1582	G. W. McNear	Queenstown	47,989	93,300
March	10	Dilharry, Br bk	1293	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	41,641	79,300
March	12	Frankfort Hall, Br bk	728	G. W. McNear	Queenstown	21,031	48,300
March	16	Lammerlaw, Br bk	745	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	25,700	51,400
March	17	Stag Hound, Br bk	973	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	31,650	66,150
March	20	Kinross, Br bk	1333	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	11,920	39,840
March	26	Martha Fisher, Br bk	811	Henry Hewett & Co.	Liverpool	21,560	45,160
March	31	Casma, Br bk	650	Henry Hewett & Co.	Liverpool	14,120	26,020
April	7	Ladstock, Br bk	816	Salem Flouring Mills	Liverpool	7,017	11,500
April	8	Martini, Italian bk	750	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	23,320	44,000
April	10	Madre, Italian bk	713	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	21,920	38,000
April	12	Gli Amici, Italian bk	778	G. W. McNear	Queenstown	25,980	45,250
April	26	Caroline E., Italian bk	623	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	23,679	39,690
April	26	Margaret Heald, Br bk	696	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	8,550	12,340
May	19	Sylhet, Br bk	499	Sibson & Church	Liverpool	7,175	11,325
June	24	Desdemona, Br sh	1490	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	11,000	16,500
July	1	Wildwood, Am sh	1090	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	21,330	41,000
August	21	Freeman, Am bk	1198	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	2,495	3,200
September	15	Belle of Bath, Am sh	1478	Sibson & Church	Liverpool	11,400	13,400
September	15	Strathern, Br bk	1101	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	6,160	9,200
September	24	Josefa, Ger bk	875	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	6,647	10,160
September	24	Outwater, Am bk	985	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	30,773	42,850
October	11	H. G. Johnson, Am bk	1080	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	31,580	43,975
October	30	City of Madrid, Br sh	1199	Sibson & Church	Liverpool	39,000	53,650
N'vember	12	Oasis, Am bk	1110	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	36,310	53,000
N'vember	13	Bellona, Br bk	757	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	16,780	24,344
N'vember	17	Ullock, Br bk	500	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	3,620	5,275
N'vember	17	Oberon, Br sh	1180	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	36,000	50,125
N'vember	19	Singapore, Br bk	720	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	21,980	35,500
N'vember	24	Red Cross, Am sh	1301	Sibson & Church	Havre	39,500	63,317
N'vember	26	City of Delhi, Br sh	1199	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	11,850	17,600
N'vember	30	Scottish Hero, Br bk	860	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	26,880	45,700
N'vember	30	Loch Awe, Br bk	1051	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	32,540	49,500
December	2	Adam M. Simpson, Am bk	1524	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Queenstown	46,060	70,000
December	2	Lalla Rookh, Br bk	781	Salem Flouring Mills	Queenstown	28,900	51,900
December	10	Irvine, Br bk	655	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	26,880	45,700
December	13	Ringleader, Am sh	1200	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	33,712	56,200
December	20	Irvine, Br bk	725	Sibson & Church	Queenstown	26,890	45,700
December	23	Chandos, Am sh	1306	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Queenstown	44,875	70,000
December	27	Edwin Reed, Am bk	1234	Sibson & Church	Cork, UK	39,875	59,700
December	28	Balmore, Br bk	728	Salem Flouring Mills	Queenstown	28,000	41,800
Total						1,341,465	2,329,928

Flour Exports.

The following table shows in detail the shipments of flour to all European ports from Oregon during the year 1880:

Date.		Name, Nationality and Rig.	T'n	By Whom Dispatched.	Destination.	Bbls.	Value.
Jan'y	18	Viola, Br bk	746	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	9,811	$ 53,678
	22	Michael Hutchinson, Br bk	685	Salem Flouring Mills	Liverpool	11,900	67,000
Feb	2	Mirwanjee Framjee, Br sh	1079	Sibson, Church & Co.	Liverpool	8,696	45,882
	12	Lizzie Iredale, Br bk	696	Henry Hewitt & Co.	Liverpool	11,500	60,000
	28	Aberystwith Castle, Br sh	1026	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	13,135	71,600
March	20	Staghound, Br bk	973	Sibson, Church & Co.	Queenst'wn	14,032	75,000
	27	Casma, Br bk	649	Henry Hewitt & Co.	Liverpool	2,457	10,500
April	7	Ladstock, Br bk	816	Salem Flouring Mills	Liverpool	10,650	48,000
May	16	Margaret Heald, Br bk	695	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	6,046	35,000
	27	Sylhet, Br bk	496	Sibson, Church & Co.	Liverpool	4,000	22,000
Sep	19	Strathearn, Br bk	1101	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	6,642	24,389
	28	Belle of Bath, Am sh	1418	Sibson, Church & Co.	Liverpool	3,940	20,650
Oct	11	Josefa, Ger bk	875	Rodgers, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	4,080	20,000
	21	Vale of Nith, Br bk	654	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	11,111	46,945
	30	San Luis, Br bk	591	Salem Flouring Mills	Liverpool	11,110	47,255
Nov	9	Ullock, Br bk	1498	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	22,832	101,250
	20	Carmelo, Br bk	689	Rodger, Meyer & Co.	Liverpool	2,000	9,000
	29	City of Delhi, Br sh	1199	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	13,250	67,250
Dec	13	Childers, Br sh	696	Salem Flouring Mills Co.	Liverpool	13,172	65,510
	24	Largo, Br bk	751	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	11,645	52,313
Total						192,002	$1,012,202

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

The following table shows the current market rates in Portland for leading articles of domestic produce on the last Thursday of each month during the past year, the quotations being for jobbing lots of good merchantable quality:

DATE.	Wh't per cen'al	Fl'r per bbl	Oats per cental	Bacon per ℔ Sds	H's	S's	Eggs doz	Wool	[illegible]	D hide
Jan 29	$1.62½	$5.75	$1.20	12½	14	9	30	21	6½	18
Feb 26	1.65	5.75	1.20	12	14	8½	18	23	6½	17
Mar 25	1.65	5.75	1.22½	11½	13½	8	18	30	6½	17
Apr 29	1.50	5.50	1.25	11½	14	8	16	28	6	16
May 27	1.47½	5.25	1.25	12½	15	9	16	28	6	16
June 24	1.40	5.25	1.25	12½	14	10	22½	25	6½	16
July 29	1.40	5.00	1.22½	12½	14	9	20	25	6	15
Aug 26	1.35	4.75	1.22½	13½	15	9	22½	24	6	15
Sept 30	1.35	4.75	1.25	13	15	8½	26	25	5½	16
Oct 28	1.45	4.75	1.25	13	15	9	25	25	6	16
Nov 25	1.50	4.75	1.25	13	15	9	40	25	6½	16
Dec 30	—									

Comparative Wheat Exports.

Estimating the flour shipped from our state in its equivalent of wheat, the exports of this commodity during the past seven years compare as follows:

Year.	Centals.	Value.
1874	2,312,681	$4,549,992
1875	2,095,532	3,610,172
1876	2,894,722	4,405,020
1877	3,388,473	7,310,920
1878	2,430,763	4,357,626
1879	2,457,080	5,345,400
1880	2,562,331	4,467,810

It will be seen that while the exports of wheat have been 105,251 centals in excess of those of 1879, the aggregate value has been $878,590 less, a decrease accounted for by the explanation that the average price of wheat in this market during the year 1879 was $1 75 per cental against $1 55 during 1880, or 20 cents per cental less than in 1879. A large proportion of the exports of wheat in the past year was of the crop of 1879, the movement of the cereal since the 1880 harvest having been much retarded by a scarcity of tonnage, the unsettled and often depressed condition of the markets abroad. The total production of wheat in the state, according to the census returns, is placed at 4,437,076 centals. The product in 1875 was 3,589,862 centals and the exports that year 2,095,532. The population of the state was then about 124,000. The present population is about 175,000. In other words, the amount produced over and above exports, and supposed required for home consumption by a population of 124,000 was 1,494,329 centals or 12.05 centals per capita. The exports during the past year have been 2,562,331 centals, leaving 1,875,645 centals to a population of 175,000, or 10.7 centals per capita. The amount of wheat produced in 1875 was in proportion of 28.9 centals to each inhabitant, while the product of 1880 was 25.35 centals. This shows that the state is not increasing its wheat product as fast as its population increases.

But all calculations based upon the census returns in connection with the wheat crops in this state are only approximate, as the course of trade so mingles the products of Washington territory with those of Oregon, that it is impossible in figuring upon the exports from the state, to segregate them from those of the territory. This year, of the wheat the surplus of which must find its way to market via the Columbia river, it is believed that 3,500,000 centals are yet to be shipped. If later on in the season prices should advance to a point to encourage an active movement it is thought the shipments of the current harvest year will exceed 4,000,000 centals, an increase of about 500,000 centals over the exports of the harvest year of 1879-80.

Wool Products and Shipments.

The year 1880 has given a fair degree of success to those engaged in the business of wool—and though the increase in the product has not been great the interest is by no means retrograding. Early in the season the market ruled high, and the good prices obtained caused a large movement, but as the demand became weaker and quotations lower, it grew slack, and the season practically leaving a considerable surplus in the hands of growers. The disposition of some eastern buyers seems to have been to depreciate the high standing which Oregon wool had obtained in the markets of the world, but owing to the greater care used from year to year in sorting and packing, the good name of the product of this state has been well sustained, and Oregon grown wool commands as good prices wherever sold, as those of the same class produced elsewhere. Under the method in which accounts of wool shipments are kept, it is impossible to arrive at an exact estimate of the amount of wool exported, but good judgment based upon approximate figures places the quantity, in pounds, shipped during the past year at 7,325,000. The exports hence for each of the last eight years have been as follows, nearly one-third of which for the last five years is to be credited to Washington territory:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1873	2,000,000	1877	5,000,000
1874	4,250,000	1878	6,500,000
1875	2,500,000	1879	7,000,000
1876	4,150,000	1880	7,325,000

The total wool product of the state according to the census returns for 1880 were 6,754,288, against 1,080,638 in 1870, and 1,864,032 in 1860.

Salmon Trade.

During the year most of the canneries on the Columbia have been employed only a portion of the season, at the beginning of which the run of fish was light, but later on it became excessive and the canneries operating were unable to consume all the fish offered them. Prices have been fairly steady, with much less fluctuation than in 1879. The high price charged by the fishermen, however, was a heavy tax upon canners and left a small margin of profit. The shipments to all points reached 472,358 cases, of which 274,011 cases were sent to Europe, the other mostly to San Francisco. The shipments for the last three years compare as follows:

YEARS.	CASES.
1878	380,692
1879	354,602
1880	472,868

Besides these a few hundred barrels have been shipped to other points, but the direct shipment to Europe is the most noticeable new feature in the trade, having exceeded those of 1879 by over 100 per cent.

It is difficult to learn just what proportion of the fisheries product of the year yet remains in the Columbia river, but it is not great. Cook & Co. have about 18,000 cases, the Pillar Rock Company have about 16,000 cases, and others have small lots—all holding for lower freights.

Shipments to San Francisco.

The following table shows the quantity of leading articles of Oregon produce shipped to San Francisco via Columbia river during the year 1880, except lumber:

Wheat, centals	200,120
Flour, bbls	102,380
Oats, bushels	92,136
Salmon, bbls	7,520
Salmon, half bbls	310
Salmon, cases	258,827
Salmon, pkgs	320
Apples, boxes	16,426
Potatoes, sks	9,810
Wool, bales	27,510
Dried fruits, pkgs	5,561
Hops, bales	2,550
Butter, pkgs	239
Pork, bbls	47
Beef, bbls	2,460
Beef, canned cases	137
Flaxseed, sks	14,820
Hides, number	56,438
Meals, sks	2,496
Canned goods, cases	3,540
Tallow, pkgs	3,602

The above products are estimated to have been of the value of $1,500,000.

General Review.

In presenting our annual review of the commerce and business of Oregon for the last year we have been compelled, for want of space, to limit ourselves to aggregates for some important articles of produce, though we believe the foregoing conclusive tables will show with but little difficulty on part of the reader, the progress being made in the business of Oregon and especially of the export trade of the state. Our tables do not embrace the products of the mines or forests of Oregon, of which statistics are difficult to obtain even approximately, but their value would doubtless raise the sum total of the export trade from the Columbia and our southern coast to a figure equal to the imports, estimated at $12,000,000 to $14,000,000.

The development of the resources of the state to follow upon the completion of the various lines of transportation, will soon bring about a far different result in these annual statistics and the trade balances appear largely in our favor. Though yet in large part unsettled, Oregon contains by no means unimportant wealth, as shown by the carefully prepared census tables. From these the following is seen:

Value of lands, fences and buildings	$ 53,723,643
Value farming implements and machinery	2,913,760
Value of live stock	13,116,720
Value of farm products	12,815,076
Capital in manufactures	6,092,652
Products of manufactures	11,296,783
Orchard and garden products	602,798
Total	$100,561,442

From which, if we deduct $6,285,842 worth of material used in manufactories, we shall have as the net value aggregate of the above in round numbers, $94,200,000, to which the other property in the state at its market value would be at least $35,000,000 more, making the total value of property in Oregon very nearly one hundred and thirty million dollars, or about $742.86 per capita.

Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Wheat firm; higher, 86½ bid; Cash, 0¾, January; 98, February.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Wheat—strong, rather excited and higher; 97¾ cash, 98 for January; 99 February.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.

Receipts—18,500 ctls wheat, 450 qr sks flour; 2250 sks potatoes; 3000 doz eggs.

Butter—Receipts are large; stocks of eastern are large. The demand is good for California product; quote choice fresh roll 37½@40c; pickled and packed; 31½@33½c; good eastern 25@27½c; oleomargarine 18@20c.

Eggs—Visible supply large. There is a good local demand, at the same time the undertone is soft; large receipts from southern California; quote as before.

Provisions—Market shows no feature of striking interest.

Bags—Machine sewed 9 spot, 9½ June.

Apples—Receipts large from all quarters. The demand is small for Oregon products except choicest; quote common 40@60c; choice 75c@$1.

Oranges—Cala, mixed lots, common $10@$20.

Lemons—Cala $15@$20.

Limes—Cala $4@$4 50; Sicily $8@$10.

Wheat—Demand is fair with improved feeling; market favorably affected by eastern advices. Among sales were the following from warehouse: 700 tons fair shipping $1 40; 75 tons choice milling sold $1 50; some small lots have been sold at $1 52½. We quote as before, but the undertone is better.

Barley—There is good shipping demand; market is strong and tending higher; quote as before.

Oats—Market is firm at full prices for choice.

Hides—We quote as before, but appearances indicate lower value.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Wheat—Strong $1 19@$1 17.

Flour—Dull.

Wool—Quiet.

Barley—Quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO Dec. 31.

Wheat—99 for Feb.

Pork—$12 67½@$12 70 for Feb.

Lard—$8 57½ for Feb.

Ribs—$6 65 bid for Feb.

Short Ribs—$6 70.

Charters—Br ship Cape of Good Hope, wheat, Cork, U.-K., 60s prior arrival; Br ship Eumenes, wheat, Liverpool, private; Am bk John M. Clerk, coal, Departure bay, private.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Floating cargoes—Hardening.

On passage and for shipment—Firmer.

Liverpool spot—Firmer and held higher.

Home Produce Market.

FLOUR—Stocks are large and still accumulating. Quotations for round lots $4 75 for standard; $4 25@4 50 for good country brands.

OATS—Market quiet but steady; dealers have large stocks on hands; quote $1 40@1 45 per cental; feed, $1 25@1 35.

WOOL—There is a brisk demand; Valley, 22@27c; Eastern Oregon 20@25c.

HAY—The supply is light and demand good. Baled timothy, $20@25 ℔ ton.

MILL FEED—The demand is good and the supply light. Quotations: Middlings $20@22½; shorts $18; chop feed $18@20; bran $16@18.

CURED MEATS—Market firm; Quotations—Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14@15c eastern 14@15; bacon, 12½@14c; shoulders 10@11.

LARD—Market steady at 11½@12½c in kegs; 12½@13 in tins, and 13½@14½c in pails.

CHICKENS—The receipts of chickens in this market during the past few days have been enormous, and commission men pay premiums to take them away. Spring, $2@2 50, according to size; full grown $2 50@3.

DRIED APPLES—Prices in this market are quoted so high that shippers cannot afford to touch dried fruit. Stocks are accumulating and prices must drop materially before long. Market well supplied; sun dried, 8@9c; Plummer dried, 10@11c.

DRIED PLUMS—Dull; with pits, 6c; pitless, 11@12½c for sun dried; 13@15c for machine plums.

POTATOES—The market is steady at 40@45c per bushel.

HIDES—The market is firm at 16c for first-class dry; 7½@8½c for green; culls, ⅓ off.

BUTTER—Supply more plenty; fancy, 40c; good to choice, 30@35c; fair, 25c; other grades what they will bring. In bulk, 30@35c; in brine, 35@37½c.

ONIONS—Weak at 2½@3c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Market firm; jobbing at 35c ℔ doz.

CHEESE—Oregon, ℔ lb, 15@18c; stocks are light.

APPLES—The market is overstocked with inferior grades of fall apples, which are sold at almost any figure. Send nothing but choice and well packed to this market if you want any remuneration for your trouble. Per box, 40@75c.

PEARS—Per box, 75c@$1.

TIMOTHY SEED—Per lb. 7@7c.

TURKEYS—Per lb live weight, 14@15c.

DUCKS—Per doz, $5@6.

GEESE—Per doz, $8@9.

SALMON—Columbia river ℔ bbl, $8@8 50; hf bbl, $4 25@4 50; bellies, ℔ bbl, 23@.

HOPS—Oregon, ℔ lb, 14@15c.

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LOST.

ON SUNDAY OR MONDAY, A BLACK NEWfoundland Dog, four half white; paws white; answers to the name of "Romeo." Any person returning the same to James M. Ward, corner Third and Pine sts, will be liberally rewarded. dec27

LOST.

AND PAYMENT STOPPED ON CHECK MADE by Charles F. Powell, at Lieut. of Engineers, dated Nov. 17, 1880 (No. 612) for $100, made in favor of John Jansen and indorsed to EVERDING & FARRELL. 3d6

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours.	Ther	Wind Direction.	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	30.33	16	48	S	.35	Clear
Roseburg	30.40	07	50	N	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	30.26	—05	48	N	.00	Clo'dy
Sacramento	30.24	—08	51	NW	.00	Clo'dy

River rose 16 inches.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

War Department—Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture—Meteorological Summary—Month of December, 1880—Station, Portland, Oregon.

Date.	Daily Mean Barom.	Daily Mean Temp.	Daily Mean Humid.	Prevailing direc Wind.	Daily Rainfall.
Dec. 1	29.286	43.7	85.0	S	.38
" 2	29.523	26.2	64.3	NE	.19
" 3	29.727	22.6	69.0	E	.01
" 4	29.680	24.2	78.7	E	.19
" 5	29.898	32.1	89.0	E	.65
" 6	30.030	38.4	81.3	S	1.20
" 7	30.129	38.6	89.9	N	.36
" 8	30.095	43.4	64.3	N	.00
" 9	30.136	43.2	85.0	E	.03
" 10	30.136	55.2	94.7	S	1.25
" 11	30.046	50.4	84.3	S	.50
" 12	30.029	49.0	82.7	S	.60
" 13	29.753	42.2	88.7	SE	.18
" 14	29.389	49.5	89.3	S	.91
" 15	29.657	42.7	73.7	W	.72
" 16	29.853	38.6	86.0	NW	.00
" 17	29.960	37.9	61.3	E	.00
" 18	29.940	37.1	52.0	E	.00
" 19	29.863	37.6	66.3	E	.16
" 20	29.922	37.2	87.3	N	.00
" 21	29.949	39.1	88.3	N	.00
" 22	29.808	39.2	60.9	NE	.00
" 23	29.870	39.4	83.0	SE	.02
" 24	29.672	37.6	76.1	N	.49
" 25	29.912	45.9	86.7	S	.51
" 26	29.967	47.7	86.3	SE	.44
" 27	29.946	42.7	91.7	W	.84
" 28	30.048	33.0	81.3	E	1.41
" 29	30.311	30.4	78.3	E	.20
" 30	30.243	33.1	86.0	E	.92
" 31	30.345	46.0	83.7	S	.35
Means	29.903	39.7	79.2	E	

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mean barometer, 29.903; highest barometer, 30.343 on 29th; lowest barometer, 29.227 on 1st; monthly range of barometer, 1.116.

Highest temperature, 63 on the 11th; lowest temperature, 19 on the 4th; monthly range of temperature, 44; greatest daily range of temperature, 21.4 the 2d; least daily range of temperature, 4.5 on the 1st and 7th; mean of maximum temperatures, 45.2; mean of minimum temperatures, 34.4; mean daily range of temperature, 10.7.

Prevailing direction of wind, E; total movement of wind, 4015 miles; highest velocity of wind and direction, 21 miles, S, on the 1st.

Number of foggy days, 6; number of clear days, 0; number of fair days, 9; number of cloudy days on which no rain fell, 2; number of cloudy days on which rain fell, 20; total number of days on which rain fell, 26.

Depth of unmelted snow on ground at end of month, none.

Dates of auroras none.

Dates of solar halos, 8th, 16th, 18th, 22d and 24th.

Dates of lunar halos, 16th, 17th and 24th.

Dates of frosts, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st.

Comparative temperature—1871, 38.0; 1872, 41.9; 1873, 37.0; 1874, 42.6; 1875, 47.6; 1876, 40.2; 1877, 43.0; 1878, 49.8; 1879, 36.9; 1880, 39.7.

Comparative precipitations—1871, 7.62 inches; 1872, 9.47; 1873, 5.15; 1874, 3.24; 1875, 13.41; 1876, 0.88; 1877, 6.87; 1878, 4.52; 1879, 7.36; 1880, 13.93.

R. R. HERMAN, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1880.

1880.	Barom.	Ther.	Relative Humidity	Prevailing direction wind	Rain and Melted Snow, Amt. inches.	No. days on which rain or snow fell.
January	29.969	41.9	82.5	S.	12.27	27
February	30.209	38.1	79.4	S.	5.67	18
March	30.113	41.4	72.0	S.	4.48	19
April	29.930	50.3	67.6	N.W.	2.92	18
May	30.107	53.9	65.2	N.W.	3.13	21
June	30.075	60.4	74.4	N.W.	1.59	14
July	31.085	65.1	61.8	N.W.	.59	6
August	30.033	63.8	68.7	N.W.	2.31	4
September	30.095	59.8	70.6	N.W.	1.34	4
October	30.163	52.7	61.7	N.W.	1.47	10
November	30.307	42.2	74.4	N.W.	3.17	11
December	29.903	39.7	79.7	E.	13.93	26
Annual Means	30.066	50.9	72.3			

GENERAL ITEMS.

Highest barometer during the year, 30.845 (February 2d); lowest barometer, 28.697 (January 9th); annual range of barometer, 2.148 inches.

Maximum temperature during the year, 92 deg. (July 15th and 16th); minimum temperature, 19 deg. (December 4th); annual range of temperature, 73 deg.; greatest daily range of temperature, 36 deg. (April 28th); least daily range of temperature, 3.5 (January 22d).

Amount of rain and melted snow during the year, —— inches.

Prevailing wind during spring, S.; summer, N. W.; autumn, N. W.; winter, N. W.

Last frost of spring, April 6th; first frost of autumn, October 30th; first frost of autumn killing vegetation, November 23d.

Highest water in Willamette river 27 feet, four inches occurred July 1st and 2d; lowest, 11 inches, occurred November 30th. R. R. HERMAN, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Comparative annual barometer, temperature and precipitations for the following years:

YEAR.	Barometer.	Thermom'r	Precipitati'n —inches.
1873	30.107	52.8	50.69
1874	30.076	53.7	46.17
1875	30.717	53.6	60.08
1876	30.082	53.1	55.04
1877	30.079	54.3	58.30
1878	30.065	53.8	47.70
1879	30.064	52.5	62.22
1880	30.086	50.9	52.87

R. R. HERMAN, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

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